

050113

JPRS-NEA-85-136

5 November 1985

Near East/South Asia Report

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

19980826 112

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5 November 1985

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATUS OF PALESTINIANS IN EGYPT STIRS CONTROVERSY

Nicosia FILASTIN AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 24 Aug 85 p 41

[Article by Muhajid 'Ali Sharab: "Law Banning Palestinian Ownership of Land--
Bad Timing"]

[Text] Most Palestinians in the Arab Republic of Egypt (even those who do not own land there) are wondering how, in President Mubarak's regime, the Egyptian People's Assembly can issue a law rescinding a previous law permitting Palestinians to own land in Egypt. This action is directed at the Palestinians alone and no one else at this critical time in their lives inside the occupied territory, in Lebanon or throughout the Arab Nation.

The Palestinian...Is Not a Foreigner

The Egyptian People's Assembly, in its last meeting at the end of its regular 1984-85 session, passed a new law rescinding Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of Law No 15 of 1963 granting the Palestinians a temporary exemption from the ban on owning arable land and other such land as is suitable for farming, fallow land and desert land in Egypt. The ban included full ownership, ownership through donation or usufruct. The paragraph (which the new law rescinded!) allowed the Palestinians temporarily to own land as it did Egyptian citizens and did not consider the Palestinian a "foreigner" to be treated like any other foreigner.

The new law rescinded this exemption. It stipulates in Article 1 that "Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of Law No 15 of 1963 banning foreigners from owning arable land and other such land is hereby rescinded. According to Law No 15 of 1963, ownership of land acquired by subjects mentioned in the rescinded paragraph before this law went into effect, if the owner did not dispose of it during his lifetime or within 5 years from the effective date of this law, whichever comes first, shall revert to the state."

The opposition Socialist Labor Party rejected and opposed this law in the People's Assembly, considering it a measure that adds to the suffering of the Palestinians in Egypt at the present time. The party's three deputies --Engr Ibrahim Shukri, Ahmad Muhajid and Sayyid Rustum--boted against this law, as did the two deputies Ahmad Taha and al-'Azab Shatta because, in their view, it does not show deference to the circumstances of the Palestinians but rather adds to their suffering.

Engr Ibrahim Shukri (Labor Party leader) said: "When Law No 15 of 1963 was issued, the underlying reason was a political rather than an economic one. The explanatory note submitted to us regarding the amendment of this law stated that the exigencies have changed. I would like to know: What are these exigencies that have changed? We all know what goes on in the arena with regard to the Palestinians and therefore this law must be postponed because it applies only to the Palestinians."

Engr Ibrahim Shukri once again submitted another proposal providing that the last paragraph of Article 1 of the new law be amended from "whichever comes first" to "whichever comes last," thus giving the Palestinians a greater opportunity to dispose of their properties freely during their lifetime. This proposal was not adopted and the majority--the ruling National Party and the opposition Wafd Party--passed the bill which became a valid law repealing the temporary exemption which allows Palestinians to own land in Egypt and giving them a fixed period of time (5 years or death) to sell their land in Egypt or it would be turned over to the state!

Deputy Ahmad Taha (Wafd Party) commented on this law, saying: "The fact is that this law is nothing but one more blow against the Palestinians in the Arab world. This law, submitted under such political circumstances, is nothing more than a disgraceful blemish on Egypt's face."

On the other hand, AL-SHA'B (the Socialist Labor Party newspaper) in its 23 July 1985 edition listed recently adopted resolutions and measures governing the treatment of Palestinians which have added to their sufferings in Egypt. These measures included:

- The imposition of fees, in hard currency, on Palestinian university students in the amount of 800 Egyptian pounds for practical colleges plus 400 Egyptian pounds for every school year and 400 Egyptian pounds for theoretical colleges plus 200 pounds for every school year.

- A drop from last year in the number of students accepted by university colleges from about 3,000 to several hundred students a year.

- Palestinians used to be entitled to a commercial register, government and public-sector employment and acceptance at government schools. All these privileges have been canceled.

- An increase in residency fees for Palestinians from 2.5 to 35 Egyptian pounds per person every 10 months.

Irony

President Mubarak imposed three conditions for returning his ambassador to Tel Aviv: complete withdrawal from Lebanon, settlement of the Taba question and alleviation of the Palestinian people's suffering in the occupied territory and progress toward finding a political solution to this problem at a time when numerous measures that add to the sufferings of Palestinians on Egyptian soil have been adopted. It is true that the rescinded law had a "temporary" quality, and it is true that Egypt has an arable land problem, but the timing of this decision is what hurts. Furthermore, didn't al-Sadat claim that Egypt's wars with Israel erupted because of Palestine and that they reduced Egypt to poverty, a claim not borne out by time!

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS OF GAZA STRIP STUDENTS URGED

Nicosia FILASTIN AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 24 Aug 85 p 41

[Article: "Problems of Gaza Strip Students in Egypt"]

[Text] We are writing to you with issue 567 of FILASTINE AL-THAWRAH in our hands. This is the first issue we have seen this year because, up until 17 July 1985, we were not allowed to come to Egypt.

We appeal to you, with great hopes, to help the Gaza Strip students. We wonder why the Palestinian leadership has not intervened to help the Gaza Strip students by mediating with the Egyptian authorities to allow them to come to Egypt and to grant them residency permits.

We point to the presence of about 2,500 students in Egypt without residency permits who are subject to forcible deportation. There is also the problem of students at Beirut Arab University, Alexandria campus, and at certain private institutes who are not accorded even the same treatment Egyptian authorities accord to foreigners.

These are only some of the many problems encountered by Gaza Strip subjects. We hope you have heard about them.

In conclusion we draw the attention of the PLO leadership to an important matter. We here in Alexandria do not know where to go when we have difficulty in solving a problem. All foreign students can consult with their embassies or consulates while we, the people of Palestine, have no one to turn to despite the fact that the PLO has an office in Alexandria!

12502
CSO: 4504/14

ALGERIA

CONSTITUTIONAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC VIEWS EXPRESSED

Law Over All

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 30 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by A. Belhachemi]

[Text] In these columns, EL MOUDJAHID periodically publishes written contributions sent by its readers concerning the enrichment of the national charta. It may be noted that anonymous letters will not be published and the editor reserves the right, in view of considerations of space, not to publish letters in their entirety when they are too long.

It is understood, moreover, that published contributions do not necessarily express the views of anyone other than their authors.

Without any sort of complacency, the political leadership of the country should be congratulated; within a relatively short period in our life as an independent country, it has twice enabled every citizen to make a contribution in the constant effort to promote recovery, and at the present time to enrich the national charta which defines the ways and means for our overall development.

A glance at our recent past since the restoration of sovereignty enables us to gauge the dimensions of national development in all sectors.

For every Algerian, as a matter of fact, there are many reasons for pride and as many again which urge to still greater commitment, even though we sometimes come up against some disappointments, and though it is in the very nature of the Algerian to have that spirit of spontaneous overt revolt when faced on occasion with frankly inadmissible behavior.

The best authorities have stated the principle according to which "the law is over everyone," which means that all levels of the social hierarchy have the same concern.

It is true that this is a fact which is evident in the relations which govern our life as a society. Insofar as such behavior is a manifestation of juvenile or adult delinquency, it is subject in every case to judicial punishment which is part of the maintenance of public order accepted in its entirety, whatever may be the manner in which this behavior is tried and the punishment pronounced, even when it does not satisfy everyone. This law which is over everyone, and of which none may claim ignorance as an excuse, strikes with severity or clemency any individual who commits an offense or crime.

A people's peace, stability and well-being depend precisely on respect for the law. This is especially the case with regard to a revolution such as ours, strengthened by the unanimous support of an entire nation, as is proved by the demonstrations in which it takes part spontaneously, reflecting its maturity and sensitivity to whatever affects its future and its *raison d'être*.

In this regard, our country possesses one of those rare constitutions which lays down certain principles, such as the elimination of the abuse of power, the guarantee of the secrecy of correspondence, the inviolability of the home, etc., to better protect the population from abuses.

The principles laid down by the constitution may be distinguished, in my opinion, from those of ordinary laws by the fact that they make national outlaws of those who would infringe them. I am referring here to deeds which are difficult to cover up without equally reprehensible complacency.

In short, it is simply showing self-respect to guard these principles and accord them the sacred character they demand. For they guarantee our revolution, its ideals which blend together in the people. How can we forget it while the remains of the martyrs on public display in the cemeteries every day shout it so loudly as to burst one's eardrums. That would be to dismiss their sacrifice cheaply, to say that in this area we are no different from others, and to yield in forgetfulness to budding bourgeois behavior which is ill-adapted to certain images.

So long as our approach has as its objective the development of the Algerian man, beyond the established principles and efforts made for his benefit, he must be guaranteed his physical integrity, the independence of his conscience, his honor, and peace.

In short, he must be allowed to develop and to participate fully in building up the nation in the context of our system of government, free in his movements, under no other constraint than that of respecting the institutions and laws to which he has freely assented through the universal suffrage, committed as he is to the principles of the revolution of 1 November.

Commitment to these principles does not consist in declarations or ostentatious display and frenzied plaudits only to forget a few moments later the reason for this frenzy and to believe oneself under no obligation to obey the law, breaking it as one pleases according to the whims of the moment and, no doubt, to pursue unavowed interests.

Aware of this problem, in his closing address to the fifth congress the head of state himself discussed manifestations of the abuse of power.

In the context of this discussion whose purpose it is to discover the imperfections, gaps, deficiencies and insufficiencies of the national charta and to instill into it new vigor, my comments lead me to say that in addition to the principles which hold in check such acts and besides those who in the future will have the task of strengthening these principles, our country needs a system which shows no mercy to acts which contravene the law and morality whoever their authors may be.

It is precisely by means of such situations that one manages to discover that there are men of an undesirable type in places where they ought not to be because they have failed in their duties.

Inasmuch as the latter fall over each other, accustomed as they are to this exercise in order to rise a few notches in the hierarchy, they display incompetence in the exercise of responsibilities which require a minimum of strictness, courage, and intellectual honesty.

Protect National Production

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 30 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by H. Ladli]

[Text] 1) Party. Our sole party is the FLN. No other party, in all objectivity, could represent the country and defend its interests with as much or more effectiveness. It is in this party, therefore, that every Algerian must discuss, suggest, and act. Our ideology is Algerian socialism.

2) Islam. This universal religion must preserve its sources in the Koran-Hadith-Sounna following the constraints of the four orthodox rites and the leading genuine Muslim legislators. Islam is one and cannot admit other forms inspired by its unbelieving, reactionary enemies. Islam is as strong in its doctrine as in its language: Arabic, that very rich, strong language. God chose this language to reveal our religion to the prophet Muhammed. We should teach it at all levels and apply it to achieve progress in all areas.

3). Economy. The development of the national agricultural and industrial economy must be the main national objective so as to avoid foreign dependence.

We should encourage the consumption of national products and protect their production by the country's national and private companies. It is better to put up with a minor defect in national products than to seek "superior" quality that is not national.

4). Administration. The government has promulgated laws, instructions, etc., which those carrying them out must apply because they have been worked out by our government elected by the people for the people. Officials at every level must see to their application in order to avoid general discontent. An official should be available to citizens so as to deal with the problems which

bother them. The refusal or limitation of opportunities to receive the public is not worthy of an official who becomes a small dictator or egoist. It does happen that some officials are unavailable for various reasons: sickness, vacation, missions etc., and are absent from office, which is normal. But what is abnormal and inadmissible is that no one replaces them with all the rights and prerogatives of the office. Services and the interests of citizens and the country are paralyzed during this absence. It also happens that an official may be swamped by demands and requests. To deal with this situation, he gives instructions to his orderly that no one be allowed to disturb him. The attendant thereby becomes the "insurmountable barrier," while disputes erupt between citizens who find themselves forced to resign themselves to situations that are often unbearable, when a mere interview with the official could settle a dispute in one way or another.

5) Technology. Our beloved country is developing. It needs the required technology which may come from the inside or from the outside, by cooperation or by sending students to seek it abroad. In the latter case, the state is making no effort to encourage our students to go overseas. But what I am suggesting is that it be specified in the terms of the sending agreement that students devote themselves solely to acquiring the technology for which they were sent, without giving them the right to marry. These marriages harm the country by creating family problems. In the Algerian population, we have enough men and women to satisfy all tastes.

6) Housing. Housing areas should be increased without doing any harm to agricultural areas. The latter should be used first of all for agriculture, otherwise as park areas to make the cities more attractive. Areas that are off limits should be determined in advance and made known to the public so as to avoid disorderly construction which results in the lamentable spectacle of "expensive mansions and houses." Officials should be appointed to keep an eye on these illegal buildings, and to answer requests made for building permits.

9824

CSO: 4519/200

EGYPT

CHALLENGES FACING NEW CABINET DISCUSSED

Cairo AL-AHRAM: AL-TAB'AH AL-DUWALIYAH in Arabic 13 Sep 85 p 8

[Editorial: "New Cabinet and Enormous Tasks"]

[Text] Even though it is logical to say that it is premature to give an honest judgment on the new cabinet formed in Egypt recently, considering that it has not engaged in its work long enough to be judged, there are, however, signs that must be pointed out, namely the features of seriousness and decisiveness in dealing with matters and issues that concern the broadest sector of Egyptian public opinion.

The prime minister's decision to stop the congratulation advertisements published by the government agencies and the public sector and to make those who publish such advertisements pay for them is a decision that deserves to be blessed because it reflects implementation of the public rationalization policy and because it is a clear and frank appeal to the government agencies to be a good model in the rationalization policy.

Moreover, the quick movement to establish measures capable of controlling prices and of confronting greed and exploitation reflects the extent of the cabinet's response to the pulse of the Egyptian street that is groaning more intensely day after day under the impact of the phenomenon of excessive prices, not just high prices.

What is interesting is that the government is moving in the right direction by exerting efforts to save the foreign currency for importing its production requirements by giving these requirements the priority on the basis of the firm belief that the only way to overcome whatever is facing our economic progress is to work with the utmost capacity to increase production and to achieve for the local market a self-sufficiency that saves us a lot of the foreign currency assets that go for imports. This is in addition to the benefit that the increase in production can achieve for the national income as a result of exportation of the surplus exceeding the consumption needs.

It is certain that the burden of the responsibility thrown on the shoulders of the new cabinet is an enormously heavy burden and it is inevitable that

many of the economic problems will be tackled with unconventional approaches relying on daring initiative, creative innovation and the ability to utilize the latent capabilities possessed by this country's youth and by the arms of the sweating workers in the fields, the plants and all the production sites.

Here comes the importance of the National Democratic Party's role, and the role of the other parties generally, in mobilizing all the capabilities and resources to support the cabinet's action plan because the primary beneficiary is the people with all their factions.

8494

CSO: 4504/8

EGYPT

REPORT ON MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER 'ALI LUTFI

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 18 Sep 85 p 14

[Article by 'Isam Rif'at: "A Chat ... with the Prime Minister!"]

[Text] I know that he begins his day eery early. The first thing he does after the prayers is to read carefully all of the newspapers. He adds his personal thoughts and other observations to an agenda that has been prepared for the new work day.

When I went, at 8 o'clock in the morning, to congratulate him on having been selected by President Mubarak to be prime minister of Egypt, I was given a brief opportunity to have a "chat with a morning cup of coffee"--in his words--and in a moment I found that he had finished three items of that day's agenda that he had prepared himself.

First he had a telephone conversation with one of the ministers. And in a conversation about the personal advertisements in which some public organizations and public sector companies congratulated the minister on assuming the ministry, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi said:

"These things can not be approved, because they are expensive advertisements. Announcements like these are completely forbidden. Every millieme belongs to the people.

"Public sector and government monies belong to the people. The private sector can do something like this, because it makes the announcement from its private monies. The people must not bear one millieme of the expense of these announcements. Whoever undertook them must pay for them."

I Request of the Press...

As I said previously, a very special relationship connects Dr 'Ali Lutfi and the press, a relationship based on mutual friendship and respect. By his nature, he has no desire to deliver statements and deceptive illusions.

He was only approached by the press when it threw light on him as minister of finance from 1978-80 or when he assumed responsibility for a public position, up until he became prime minister.

However, AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI considers him to be one of the officials who gave their thoughts and efforts to this magazine and who shared by this in its foundation and the course of its life, which has now been more than 25 years.

He has made distinguished efforts, in articles published in the daily paper and in economics and specialized magazines, including the petroleum magazine.

He did not ask for one millieme in return for publication of his articles and his efforts.

No one may believe that, for 5 years, Dr 'Ali Lutfi was in charge of establishing the department of economics in the Port Sa'id business college. As part of his efforts, he drew up the courses and curriculum. He did this without asking for one millieme from the college or university.

Now, in his position as prime minister, he is not changing his stance toward the press or his view of it, or his dealings with it the entire Egyptian press, without preference or discrimination between one newspaper and another or between a journalist, a major writer or a novice journalist, to whom he gives his attention and guidance.

In this brief chat, the prime minister asked that AL-IQTISADI express our economic situation with all candor, honesty, openness and clarity, and to try, in this expression, to give a clear picture of the pulse of the population.

He said to me: "I hope that all of the economists in Egypt join--with you--in their various orientations and opinions, because I am a believer in democracy, in opinion and counter-opinion.

He added: "I, as has been known for some time, welcome constructive, objective criticism built on sound information and data. It is not sufficient to define the dimensions of the problem, but it is necessary to provide possibilities for a solution."

"We must win time ...

"Time has value and we must guard time and guard its value; all of us, people and government, are in a race with time."

A Call to Work and Development

With all clarity and realism, Dr 'Ali Lutfi said: "The government, alone, can not accomplish anything. The government sets down policies. This is its responsibility. It is also responsible to follow up on implementation of its policies, and it is responsible for preparation of a healthy atmosphere which will contribute to the success of these policies.

"But the government does not undertake implementation alone...

"Who does the work?

"Who does the planting?

"Who produces?

"The people, they are the ones who work, plant and produce.

"When the government sets down a policy for industrialization, who implements it? The workers.

"When the government sets down an agricultural policy, who implements it? The farmers.

"Therefore, all that I ask is that the people cooperate with the government and act together for the sake of implementing the government programs. Everyone has a place and is able to contribute a great deal to Egypt, without distinction between small or great or between one position or another. All that I hope is that the people cooperate with the government so that we are able together to realize our national goals."

The Return of Spirit and Development

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi also said in this chat: "One of our primary goals in the coming stage is work by various means to create a spirit of cooperation among the citizens and a spirit of development, so that each citizen feels that he has a share in this country, for each citizen to take upon himself the equal of that which he acquires of wealth or income. This is the concept of fairness that will lead to deepening the concept of development. If there is awareness of development we will, all of us--by the grace of God--realize its major explosion for the sake of Egypt and all of us.

"The basic issue is that each citizen feels that he has a share in Egypt. It is necessary to generate for all a perception that we all own Egypt, and that each citizen feels that he owns everything in Egypt. We must create this perception. Then each citizen will defend everything in Egypt because he will feel that public property is his property, not the property of the government. This is the concept of the public treasury. The people own all of it and guard it as if guarding personal property."

12780

CSO: 4504/6

EGYPT

NATIONAL PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS CHANGES IN PARTY

Cairo AL-SIYASI in Arabic 15 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by al-'Azab al-Tayyib al-Tahir: "Significance of Changes in National Party As Seen by Party Leaders and Deputies"]

[Text] How did the National Democratic Party's leaders and deputies receive last week's changes in the party leadership? What does this change, which coincided with the formation of the new cabinet, signify?

People's Assembly member Sa'd-al-Din Wahbah said: "Undoubtedly this change will be in the interest of the party by introducing young elements to high party positions. It will be followed by energetic efforts to restore the party's role, both in leading executive action and in political terms as well. This is in addition to legislative and watchdog action through the Shura Council and the People's Assembly. Furthermore, the party will gain cohesion with the masses.

"Also, cooperation with the opposition will receive consideration in order to confront urgent national issues. I believe that there are usually no differences in the orientations of the existing parties in confronting these issues."

People's Assembly member for Aswan Governorate, 'Awad Jazuli 'Uthman, said: "The change which took place in the party is aimed at giving the party a strong push forward and at making the political street aware of the party's activities, particularly following the formation of the new cabinet which includes ministers from among the party's capable leaders.

"I demand in the next stage the formation of the various party levels through free direct elections because the selection process can be influenced by emotion, personal acquaintance and friendship while an elected leader represents the will of the people.

"I also demand that the governors be barred from interfering in the process of selecting party leaders."

National Party farmers representative Mahmud Abu Gharib said: "In light of the changes, the party shall witness a great movement toward solving the people's problems, particularly in the agricultural sector. This sector will be given

a strong push forward, especially in view of its being the main production base in Egypt. Within this framework, there is a plan in place to hold 10 popular conferences in the various governorates of Upper and Lower Egypt, some of which will be attended by Dr Yusuf Wali. All these conferences will be devoted to the discussion of agricultural-sector problems and to either finding immediate solutions to these problems or referring them to the highest level."

People's Assembly member and National Party representative for al-Haram, Hasan-ayn Salam, said: "The changes that occurred confirm that the party is in a constant state of renewal and is always developing in order to emphasize its movement and presence in the political street. In light of these new changes, we expect a great upturn in party action, both politically and popularly, during the next 2 years. This does not mean, however, that the party was absent in the past stage, for its deputies were forever present in the political street and amidst the masses solving their problems. The National Party is the only party which communicates to top-level leaders the people's problems, troubles and concerns, while the other parties are out of touch with the masses, focusing on philosophical and military issues."

Shura Council member Dr Nabilah al-Ibrashi said: "The changes in the National Party confirm that the party no longer plays a marginal role in the political decision-making process in Egypt. Hence no decision must be issued without extensive study and debate within the party's special committees which established their presence during the past phase. This will certainly lend more popular weight to the party, which concentrates on a policy of 'action' instead of the policy of sloganneering and oratory."

12502
CSO: 4504/16

EGYPT

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON RELATIONS WITH IMF

London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 21-27 Sep 85 pp 27-28

[Article by 'Abd-al-Qadir Shuhayb: "New Cabinet Facing Old Problem: Chronic Ministerial Conflict over Acceptance of IMF Conditions"]

[Text] The new cabinet in Egypt, in which most ministers maintained their previous positions, will not have any effect on an intrinsic issue, namely Egypt's dealings with the IMF. The previous period was marked by a chronic conflict between two groups: one supporting IMF demands, which includes Minister of Finance Dr Salah Hamid and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali', and the other opposing what it calls "IMF-biased conditions which do not take into consideration the difficult local circumstances of developing countries." This group is led by Dr Kamal al al-Janzuri, minister of planning.

Since all parties to the conflict have maintained their previous cabinet positions, and Dr al-Janzuri has indeed added to the Ministry of Planning the position of deputy prime minister for economic and fiscal affairs, it is certain that the conflict will persist for some time to come without being resolved in favor of one party against the other. Preliminary indications point to the possibility of the new prime minister, Dr 'Ali Lutfi, joining the supporting group as a veteran economist committed to conventional reform. Should this happen, the possibility of reaching an agreement, and consequently, Egypt obtaining a loan of \$1.5 billion in two stages, seems likely. Egypt is in dire need of this loan to confront the growing deficit in the balance of payments.

This group, which favors accommodating IMF demands and which includes in its ranks Central Bank Governor 'Ali Najm, bases its stance on the argument that such an accommodation is sure to solve most problems afflicting the Egyptian economy, particularly after the economy almost choked in the wake of the slump in conventional revenues from remittances by Egyptians working abroad, Suez Canal proceeds, tourism and oil revenues. The Egyptian treasury is sustaining overall losses of about \$1 billion due to a drop in revenue from these sources.

IMF supporters in Egypt believe that implementing IMF demands will contribute to reducing Egyptian budget deficits as well as deficits in

the Egyptian balance of payments. Raising the price of common commodities in the Egyptian market will help reduce consumption and, consequently, reduce imports. This, in turn, is bound to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments, a matter which can also be realized through the devaluation of the Egyptian pound. Such a reduction, according to IMF forecasts, will encourage an increase in Egyptian exports. As for canceling subsidies, it will take a heavy load off the Egyptian budget and reduce the overall budget deficit to 3 billion Egyptian pounds instead of 5 billion, which constitutes the current deficit in the Egyptian budget.

It is a known fact that the most important demands of the IMF are to raise public-sector and energy prices, freeze government and public-sector salaries and wages and to cancel subsidies. Add to that a recent demand for a kind of international supervision over the Egyptian economy. This would be exercised by Egypt's main lenders to guarantee payment of foreign debts and would be similar to the agreement Egypt made in 1976, 1977 and 1978, when an international advisory group was formed under World Bank auspices to oversee the Egyptian economy.

About 3 months ago Dr Salah Hamid informed the members of the Egyptian People's Assembly of his views concerning the need to respond to IMF demands when he delivered his financial statement and submitted the new budget to the assembly.

In his financial statement, he reiterated that "due to the fact that budget appropriations earmarked for wages amount to 3.650 million Egyptian pounds, about 43 percent of revenues, the situation calls for an exhaustive review of labor and wage policies."

He also said: "Subsidy has become a national issue, but it alarms the officials responsible for the country's economic management on grounds that unrestrained increases in funds allocated for subsidies place undue burdens on the state's general budget and impede economic growth, thus leading to higher inflation, in addition to the fact that a portion of them find their way illegally to the middlemen."

Before the Egyptian finance minister concluded his statement, he reminded the members of the People's Assembly of his demands, or IMF demands, by saying: "It is necessary to have fixed policies to wipe out the entire overall deficit in the general budget in order to bring inflation under control. The first step in this regard is to reduce the burdens borne by this budget, the foremost of which are government salaries followed by subsidies."

Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy, went one step further when he announced to the cabinet at the end of last month that "the agreement with the IMF is actually under preparation and will be ready for signing at the earliest possible chance."

Thus the Egyptian minister of economy regarded the debate of IMF demands as futile or perhaps as an impediment to concluding the anticipated agreement between the IMF and the Egyptian government.

Some observers in Egypt interpreted the Egyptian minister of economy's position as "blanket support" of IMF demands.

On the other side stands the other group which opposes immediate acceptance of IMF demands or simultaneous implementation thereof for fear of subjecting Egypt to the same difficulties faced by some Arab countries such as Sudan, Tunis and Morocco, or difficulties it faced 8 years ago when angry demonstrators took to the streets throughout Egypt protesting higher food prices and lower subsidies.

This group believes that IMF demands may be sound from the technical viewpoint, but they are unsound from the political and economic viewpoints because they do not consider Egypt's social and political circumstances.

This group is headed within the Egyptian government by Egyptian Minister of Planning Dr Kamal al-Janzuri who has been reappointed to the new cabinet. Dr al-Janzuri explained his opposition to the simultaneous implementation of IMF demands as follows: "The IMF imagines that its prescription for correcting the course of the Egyptian economy must be implemented at once. We disagree with it because its view is not broad enough to discern the political and social dimensions of Egypt's economic problems."

The IMF prescription consists of a group of measures aimed at the immediate removal of subsidies, at allowing prices to be stimulated by market and production mechanics and at unifying the rate of exchange or, in other words, devaluing the Egyptian pound to its value against the dollar in the currency market outside the banks. The IMF is offering a loan of \$1.5 billion of Egypt carries out its recommendations.

Dr al-Janzuri added: "We who are more familiar with and aware of the dimensions of the social problems in the economic situation believe that the IMF attitude, albeit technically sound, lacks a true vision of the nature of the social problem."

AL-TADAMUN has learned that the objectives voiced by Dr al-Janzuri are falling on attentive ears within the Egyptian administration, particularly President Mubarak who has confidence in his minister of planning whom he publicly praised and has groomed to assume the position of deputy prime minister, in addition to his cabinet position.

AL-TADAMUN has also learned that notwithstanding this, the Egyptian government has adopted a decision to continue its negotiations and consultations with the IMF to lend a measure of flexibility to the latter's position, first in order to modify some of its demands or to persuade its management to implement these demands gradually.

To emphasize its good intentions, the Egyptian government a few months ago began implementing some IMF demands. It announced the suspension of its policy to employ new graduates as of next year and it cut subsidies by 63 million pounds in this year's budget. It then raised the prices of a number of commodities and services, the most recent of which were electric power, water, bread, cigarettes, public transportation tariffs and gas.

However, informed sources have informed AL-TADAMUN that the IMF is still insisting on its stern position toward Egypt and is demanding that its demands be carried out all at once rather than gradually. Recent discussions by Dr Salah Hamid, the Egyptian minister of finance, and 'Ali Najim, the Central Bank governor, with IMF management failed to persuade the latter to soften its sternness toward Egypt. Therefore, these informed sources believe that any new consultations with the IMF will be useless in budging the IMF from its position.

These sources believe, however, that consultations with the IMF management may be useful in warding off the danger of the damaging reports the IMF puts out about the state of the Egyptian economy because such reports harm the reputation of the Egyptian economy and impedes Egypt in obtaining loans from the worlds banks.

12502
CSO: 4504/13

EGYPT

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW IMPORT PROVISIONS

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL in Arabic Jul-Aug 85 pp 66-67

[Article] "The Egyptian Minister of Economy Says: The Public Sector Is the Bulwark; Facilities Instituted in Importation for the Private Sector"]

[Text] The economic milieu in Egypt waited long months to resolve the problems that emanated around the previous minister, Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, and expected much from his successor, Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, especially as the measures and procedures promulgated by the previous minister were met with strong opposition within financial circles and led to some paralysis in investments and overall operations.

During the meeting that brought together the new minister, Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, with a group of Egyptian businessmen, the minister explained his forward-looking perception of the problems pertaining to the currency and its exchange rate, the fate of the rationalization committees as to staying or being abolished, the free zone in Port-Said and the import issue in general.

At the start of the meeting, which took place in a hotel in Cairo, the president of the Egyptian Businessmen's Association, Mr Sa'id al-Tawil, welcomed the minister and gave him the floor.

After mentioning that he accepts differences in opinion "without sensitivities or complexes," the minister expressed his belief that Egypt is currently witnessing greater justice in income distribution than it did in the sixties. "This is manifested in the amelioration in rural conditions vis-a-vis urban conditions and the betterment in the individual standard of living as reflected in the huge number of cars in the streets of Cairo as well as in the rise in clothing and housing standards and the availability of goods." He explained that "the economic policy which we followed in the sixties concentrated, in the first place, on socio-economic justice, but we are now in a position calling for a concentration on economic efficiency to realize an increase in social justice and thereby I find a necessity for an open door economy."

Minister Abu 'Ali determined the components of the open door policy as follows:

- Raising the efficiency of the public sector, which now represents 75 percent of the industrial activity after having represented 95 percent in the sixties. While investments in the public sector attained 25 billion pounds, its return was 1 percent 2 years ago and became 2.6 percent last year and 3.8 percent this year. The goal is to raise it to 6 percent next year. This requires a review of the financial structures, employment policy, incentives, rewards and punishment and management method.
- Encouraging the private sector and expanding the fields and all the guarantees for it.
- Basing the economic policy on the laws of supply and demand in the determination of prices for goods and services.
- Encouraging Arab and foreign investments to participate in the private sector.
- Raising growth to the levels that can be used for a transfer to a policy encouraging exports and entering them into competitive fields.

The Minister of economy talked about radical changes in the economic fields to occur in the coming months. The changes will pertain to exchange rates and the method of rationalizing imports preparatory to the abolition of the specialized committees and replacing this method with that of customs protection to limit imports and protect domestic production. He emphasized the interest of President Husni Mubarak and the prime minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, in concentrating on solving the problems of the private sector which constitutes a cornerstone of the national economy beside the public sector. He invited the businessmen to contribute their views on how to solve those problems.

The minister enumerated 112 commodities which he said were eliminated from resolution 514 for the year 1984 and were exempted from being submitted to the rationalization committees after studies proved that they were not produced domestically, or that their domestic production was inadequate. The commodities were foodstuff and agricultural commodities, ones that can be incorporated in various light industries, and transportation equipment and means.

He then moved to discuss measures which will be promulgated to facilitate import operations for the private sector for industrialization, private use or trade. He stated that it has become the right of the importer to perform this job using his private resources of foreign currency through any of the banks that are active in Egypt and within the limits of activities of each of them, especially those that have been licensed to perform such activities, according to the following procedures and conditions:

- The importer obtains an import form from the bank he deals with.
- The customs committee determines the tariff item.
- In case the commodity to be imported is subject to rationalization, the form is submitted to the chamber of commerce before requesting a line of credit.
- The importer, or whoever he delegates among Egyptians, submits the import form to the bank that he deals with accompanied by the following documents: the approval of the rationalization committee, if required; the approval

of the concerned authority and the industrial control agency; a preliminary invoice indicating the name of the importer, the type of commodity and the country of origin; and a copy of the import card. The importer will be required to make a cash deposit in free currency at the Central Bank through the commercial bank which will open the line of credit without interest for at least 1 month. The proportion of the deposit is 15 percent for the first commodity group, 20 percent for the second group, 40 percent for the third group and 50 percent for the other commodities.

Lines of credit opened for import operations financed by loans from the International Bank and the American AID are exempted from the deposit requirement, as are the lines of credit opened to import raw materials and craft production needs subject to the approval of the Artisan's apparatus, provided that importation will be concluded through Misr Company for Import and Export.

The minister added that to facilitate matters further for the private sector import approval for investment companies which were established by Law 43 for the year 1974 will be done through a letter issued by the Investment Organization to the rationalization committee according to the production capacity of the project. He finally mentioned the permission for the private and public economy sectors, foreign investment and cooperative societies to import spare parts, machinery and equipment for factories with a maximum limit of 5,000 pounds per consignment on a monthly basis. The consignments will be immediately released by customs. He also mentioned the permission for commercial agents of engineering and electrical goods and means of transportation who own service centers for these goods to import spare parts for their activities with a maximum limit of 5,000 pounds monthly for each consignment and 25,000 pounds annually, provided that the goods to be imported are not subject to rationalization.

A debate ensued between the minister, Sultan Abu 'Ali, and the attending businessmen. The minister indicated during the debate that the commodity lists, which will determine what is allowed and what is forbidden and the new customs duties, will be issued within 4 months. Technical committees have already been formed to enumerate these commodities. When they finish their job the rationalization committees will be abolished. As for the exchange rates, he said that they are still under study to seek controls and homogeneity factors in any new system to be established. He mentioned that "there is an opinion demanding limiting dealing with foreign exchange to the banks"; and he asserted that "the private sector may deal with parties abroad through equivalent bargains provided that the imports fall within the framework of our needs." In response to the complaint regarding the unavailability of land for projects, the minister said that the Higher Committee for Policies and Investment under the chairmanship of the head of the government, Kamal Hasan Ali, has approved the allocation of areas for this purpose and the freezing of the price of the land throughout 1985 and 1986. He added that distribution will be subject to the approval of the Investment Organization. He declared, "the problems of the free zone in Port Sa'id will be resolved as a result of shifting the orientation in Port Sa'id to industrial production rather than imports for consumption and smuggling whenever available." He added that several studies were completed to treat the problem. He finally said, "there is no intention to open up new banks since we have 99 banks already and that is enough for now."

EGYPT

NEW INDUSTRIAL CITY PLANNED

Cairo AL-AHRAM: AL-TAB'AH AL-DUWALIYAH in Arabic 10 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by 'Ali Dawud: "Industrial City near Damietta Port; Turning Damietta-al-Mansurah-al-Mahallah Highway into Two-lane Road"]

[Text] It has been decided to build a new industrial city at a distance of 4 km from Damietta Port. This city will combine all the industries required by the port's presence. Japanese experts are planning the zone so that the installations and the port operations may not affect the cultivable lands. It has also been decided to turn the Damietta-al-Mansurah-al-Mahallah highway into a two-lane highway so as to speed up the transportation of goods from Damietta Port to the various governorates. This is in addition to improving the internal road network.

This was announced yesterday by Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, the minister of transport and communication, and Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, the minister of reconstruction and new communities, at a conference held at the National Planning Institute to discuss the operation of Damietta Port. The minister of transport said: River shipping will play a major role in the commodity traffic by way of the Damietta tributary of the Nile. As a result of the effort exerted, Damietta Port has officially attained the international standard and is acknowledged as an international port. All the international maritime organizations view the port with extreme interest, awaiting the start of operation next year, God willing.

The minister of reconstruction said that putting the port into operation next year will chart new economic courses because the port's effects extend to the Mediterranean basin and Middle Eastern countries and that, consequently, this will be reflected positively on Egypt's development movement.

Dr Ahmad Juwayli, the governor of Damietta, announced that because of the importance of Damietta Port to the economic development, the governorate has been careful to study the consequences emanating from its operation.

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CSO: 4504/8

EGYPT

KOM OMBO LAND RECLAMATION

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 4 Oct 85 p 2

[Text]

WORK is currently under way on the reclamation of 65,000 feddans in Kom Ombo infrastructure projects which include roads, water supply power and sewerage stations are being constructed. Twenty-five thousand feddans in Kalabsha and Garf Hassan regions on the bank of the High Dam Lake are also being reclaimed. A 75-kilometre road has already been built to link the two regions in preparation for promoting agriculture there.

The Minister of Reconstruction, New Communities and Land Reclamation, Mr Hassaballah el-Kafrawi said that floating irrigation stations will be set up in collabo-

ration with the Ministry of Irrigation at a cost of LE 14 million. The stations will be used for the irrigation of 2300 feddans in el-Salam region and 4,000 feddans in Kostol and Dendan regions.

A project to increase the fish output of the High Dam Lake to 45,000 tons annually as a first stage and to 80,000 tons annually in a second stage is currently being implemented in collaboration with Japan. The lake's fishing harbour is also currently being developed to meet the expected increase. The cost of the project will reach LE 3.5 million and it is due to be completed before the end of the present year, said the minister. GSS

CSO: 4500/10

EGYPT

NEW BEDOUIN SETTLEMENT

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 4 Oct 85 p 3

[Text]

FIVE ministries and three international organisations will contribute to the implementation of the NDP project west of Matruh which aims to settle 5,000 bedouin families on agricultural land. They will as a result, be able to depend on Nile water instead of on rain.

The new community will in the main, be on the banks of the new Nasr Canal which was extended to Borg el-Arab and then to the el-Hamam region on the way to Alamein. The Minister of Irrigation, Mr. Essam Radi has agreed to extend irrigation water and operate pumps on the canal so as to meet the potable and irrigation water needs of these citizens.

The Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Youssef Wali gave directives for the establish-

ment of cooperatives and village banks, making agricultural machinery available and appointing agricultural experts.

The Ministry of Social Affairs will, on its part, establish social centres in which female bedouin can be taught to sew and embroider. Societies for families involved in hand-made products will also be formed and the girls will be trained to make rugs and blankets.

It has also been decided that the Ministry of Reconstruction and Land Reclamation will build villages provided with utilities, schools and medical units. The inhabitants will be given seeds and fertilizers. Moreover a network of roads is among the intended projects.

The NDP members at Matruh called upon the

Party's Secretary-General, Dr. Youssef Wali, to draft legislation which will serve the desert citizens, such as obliging university and institute graduates to work in their own environment after graduation.

The Governor of Matruh, Mr. Yussri el-Shami stated that the three international organisations taking part in the project are the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), UNESCO and UNICEF.

The Governorate has already established a vocational training centre at a cost of LE one million for qualifying the desert citizens in various vocations, the foremost of which is architectural skill. The Governor also said that an industrial secondary school is already open.

— GSS

CSO: 4500/10

EGYPT

GREENHOUSE PROJECTS SET TO INCREASE VEGETABLE CROPS

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 14 Oct 85 p 2

[Text]

THE Public and Private sectors are combining their efforts to implement the plastic greenhouses project which would make available quantities of vegetables during the winter through their off-season cultivation, said Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Food Sufficiency, Dr. Youssef Wali.

About 1000 greenhouses will be set up on the silt formations covering an area of 3000 feddans along the Nile Banks, said, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture for Orchard Affairs, Dr. Saïd Nasar.

He added that the project will be executed in several governorates, especially in Ismailia, so as to avoid any

decrease in the vegetable yields such as tomatoes and cucumbers.

He pointed out that each greenhouse will be set up on an area of 500 square metres, and each square metre is costed at LE 10. Meanwhile, the total production of each greenhouse is estimated at 10 tons for the tomato yield and 8 tons for cucumber.

The International Islamic Bank will, with small farmers, set up these greenhouses which will hasten the production of vegetables, said, the Chairman of the Bank Mr. Ahmed Amin Fuad.

The Bank will aid farm-owners in Cairo and Giza, to provide these over-populated Governorates with their needs, said Mr. Fuad. GSS

CSO: 4500/10

EGYPT

NEW POWER PLANTS FOR EXPANDING CAIRO NEEDS

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 9 Oct 85 p 2

[Text]

THE new plan of the Ministry of Energy for supporting and securing electricity expansion in Greater Cairo includes the establishment of 13 new transformer stations which add to the power network 1,700,000 kilowatts and cost LE 95 million, said the Minister of Energy, Mr Maher Abaza.

In a statement yesterday, at the inauguration of three transformer stations at Cairo Airport, Heliopolis and Rod El-Farag, the Minister said that three power stations will be operated by the end of this year and early next year in Bahtim, El-Basatin, and Nasr City, in addition to operating five other stations, each with a capacity of 66,000 kilowatts in Maadi, Fustat, May 15 city, El-Salam city,

Hada'ek El-Haram of Giza.

Mr. Abaza added that the transformer stations in El-Gabal El-Akhdar, Gezira, Tora El-Balad, Helwan, and Maadi will be inaugurated in 1987.

The Governor of Cairo, Mr. Yussef Sabri Abu Taleb, said that the volume of power consumption in Cairo has increased 40 times since 1952. It was then 40,000 kilowatts and it has now reached 1,600,000 kilowatts. He added that the increase of 13 per cent in power consumption last year was exceptionally high. This amount is considered a great increase compared to the increase in power consumption in developed countries which does not exceed 2 per cent annually.

— GSS

CSO: 4500/10

EGYPT

GOOD COTTON HARVEST EXPECTED

Cairo AL-AHRAM: AL-TAB'AH AL-DUWALIYAH in Arabic 11 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Hasan Sallumah, Iman Mustafa and 'Abd-al-Mun'im Abu Shamiyah: "This Year's Cotton Crop Is Good; Surveying Agrarian Reform's Fallow Lands To Set Up Youth Installations"]

[Text] Tanta--Dr Yusuf Wali, the deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and general secretary of the NDP [National Democratic Party] has announced that this year's cotton crop is good and promises an increase of nearly one-third a qintar per feddan.

During a tour he made yesterday to a number of al-Gharbiyah Governorate districts on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of Farmers Day, Dr Wali said that it has been decided to survey the agrarian reform's fallow and unexploited lands to build on them installations that serve the youth. The NDP general secretary asserted that the objective of the coming phase is cooperation among all of the state agencies, led by the local government.

He noted that the Ministry of Agriculture will set up for the first time 1,000 (sawbah), each with an area of 500 square meters and that we have achieved self-sufficiency in broad beans and are about to do so in lentils.

Dr Wali inspected the model farms cultivated with different varieties of corn and rice, the maintenance plant belonging to the executive agency for the projects to improve lands in Shabshir District and the red brick production plants which have turned to the production of clay bricks and inaugurated the agricultural mechanization station in al-Santah.

The minister also inspected the fish farm in al-Suja'iyah District, witnessed youth activity in the local unit of al-Mu-'tamadiyah village and instructed that the foundation of such units be expanded.

The minister and Eng Sabri Salim, the [Agrarian] Reform Authority chairman, also inspected a number of the beneficiaries' production projects and projects to breed and fatten livestock for slaughter.

Dr Wali arrived in Tanta, accompanied by Dr 'Abd-al-Ahad Jamal-al-Din, chairman of the Higher Youth and Sports Council; Dr Ibrahim 'Antar, chairman of the Executive Agency for Land Improvement Projects; and Dr Muhammad 'Abbas, the ministry's first undersecretary for agricultural development. After meeting with Counselor Fikri 'Abd-al-Hamid, the governor of al-Gharbiyah, the minister and his companions headed for the NDP office where they met with Eng Ibrahim al-Zahabi, the NDP secretary in al-Gharbiyah.

Dr Wali and the governor distributed citations of appreciation to the farmers excelling in cotton production in 1984 in the districts of Zifti, al-Mahallah al-Kubra, Basyun and Kafr al-Zayyat, to the farmers excelling in the production of corn in the districts of Zifti, Basyun, al-Santah and Qutur and to the farmers excelling in the production of rice in the districts of al-Mahallah al-Kubra and Qutur. The highest cotton production amounted to 12.5 qintars per feddan in Samul Subdistrict, the highest corn production amounted to 28.4 irdabbs in Basyun and the highest rice production amounted to 4.5 tons in al-Suja'iyah.

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CSO: 4504/8

EGYPT

BRIEFS

ASWAN LAND RECLAMATION--A sum of LE 4 million has been allocated for irrigating 500,000 feddans of desert in the vicinity of the High Dam Lake. The areas have already been prepared for cultivation by depending on floating irrigation stations, said the Minister of Reconstruction and Land Reclamation, Mr. Hassaballa el-Kafrawi. The Minister also issued a decree for reclaiming an area of 65,000 feddans in Wadi el Nakra, North Aswan. The cost of the project is estimated at LE 40 million in the first stage, said the Minister. He said that this area represents one third of the cultivated area in Aswan governorate. Studies revealed that 2.8 million feddans in addition can be cultivated, he added. [Text] [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 9 Oct 85 p 2]

CSO: 4500/10

ISRAEL

DAVAR SHARPLY ATTACKS BRITISH MIDDLE EAST POLICY

TA261257 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Sep 85 pp 5, 6

[Commentary by Yosi Melman: "Pretending British Style"]

[Text] During the months of April-June 1982, at the height of the Falklands war, the British media published reports denouncing Israel for arming Argentina. These reports always appeared in Friday's press. Following the war, in retrospect, it transpired that on every Thursday, the military correspondents of London's top newspapers were briefed by high-level Defense Ministry officials. In all these briefings, Israel was the "favorite" target of abuse, criticism, and grumblings. Despite the fact that at least 10 other countries--from Libya through South Africa to France--have taken advantage of the war between Britain and Argentina in order to sell weapons to the latter, the British media pointed an accusing finger at Jerusalem. This could testify to a clear trend in Israeli-British relations, a trend which becomes even clearer against the background of the new weapons deals between London, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan.

This is not only an issue of equity and self-interest, as my colleague Yoram Peri claimed in justifying London's policy in the Middle East. Indeed, as the historian Michael Howard stated, foreign policy is conducted between the poles of self-interest and equity. In Britain's case, however, we must add the dimension of hypocrisy, self-righteousness, and duplicity. After all, it is impossible to denounce Israel for selling weapons to Argentina while at the same time selling weapons to parties Israel regards as its enemies. Well, the British have proven that it is indeed possible, but have they no shame?

Britain, which is involved in a political dispute over the Falkland Islands, continues to torpedo every Israeli attempt to sell weapons to Buenos Aires. It recently forced the U.S. Administration to prevent the sale of 12 Israeli Skyhawk planes to Argentina. At the same time, however, it is willing to sell offensive weapons, such as the Tornado combat planes, to Riyadh. It is as clear as daylight that Israel's skyhawks pose no threat to Britain's existence, whereas the Tornado planes to be supplied to Saudi Arabia can indeed take off from their base in Tabuk, in case of war, and reach sensitive targets in the Negev within a couple of minutes.

This British duplicity does not characterize Margaret Thatcher in particular. It also distinguished former administrations. The list of British refusals to

establish military ties with Israel is long. Edward Heath's Conservative government preferred to supply the Chieftain tanks, which were prepared for desert warfare in the Negev, to Jordan and Iran. It rejected Israel's request. It should be noted parenthetically that this refusal led to a positive result: Israel decided to develop the Merkava tank.

The president of Rolls-Royce later rejected an Israel Aircraft Industries request to discuss the possibility of supplying engines for Israel's future plane, the Lavi. Israel was not permitted to participate in the Farnborough air show, and its military attaches have not received invitations to attend weapons shows. Such invitations were handed to all the military attaches in London.

When the Lebanon war broke out, Britain was the only EEC country who embraced the call of the EEC Ministerial Council to impose a weapons embargo on Israel. Officially the embargo still continues, at least to judge by the announcements made by London's ministers and officials, despite the fact that Israel has already withdrawn from Lebanon. (As is well known, in practice the embargo is not in force and Israeli companies can and do procure various items in Britain.)

All the British Governments, whether Labor or Conservative, subordinate their political and economic interests to their fear of the Arabs. This explains why Britain sells enormous quantities of weapons to the Arab countries, but refuses, at least officially, to sell even the simplest equipment to Israel. The arguments which Israeli diplomats convey successfully to Western European capitals--namely, that it is possible to maintain military relations with Israel without harming the relations with the Arab countries--do not help in this case. And perhaps just the contrary: The tighter the relations of any country with Israel, the more the Arab countries will court it. This is how France, Italy, Belgium, and other countries behave. Britain is the only exception. Perhaps there is something hidden in Britain's foreign policy, something that perhaps has emotive and historical roots, which does not allow it to treat Israel as it treats other countries. The demands it poses to Israel deviate from any systematic reasoning or political, military and economic interests.

There is quite a lot of historical irony in the fact that Britain, which in the past accused the Jews of being greedy (during the period of the mandate, General Barker, commander-in-chief of the British Army in Palestine-Israel, claimed the Jews must be hit in their pockets, and that an embargo should be imposed on Jewish goods), has become the largest Western country to base its entire Middle Eastern policy on purely financial interests.

CSO: 4400/18

ISRAEL

MAJORITY OPPOSES GOVERNMENT DISSOLUTION OVER TABAH

TA291313 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] A large majority of the public (73 percent) is opposed to dissolving the national unity government over the issue of the Tabah dispute. A relative majority (49 percent) believes that it is the Likud's approach which is right on the Tabah issue, while only a minority (38 percent) believe it is the Alignment's approach which is correct. These are the major findings emerging from a public opinion poll conducted for YEDI'OT AHARONOT between 22 to 24 September. The poll is based on interviews of 815 people, a representative sample.

Question: Which position is more correct, that of the Likud or the Alignment, in the dispute over Tabah? (The answers are in percentages):

The Alignment is more correct: 38; the Likud is more correct: 49; no opinion; 13.

Question: Is it justified or not to dissolve the government over the issue of Tabah?

Justified: 22; not justified: 73; no opinion expressed; 5.

Question: If the government is dissolved over the Tabah issue will this strengthen or weaken the trust you put in Peres or Shamir, or will this have no effect on you at all? [Figures as published]

	<u>Weaken Trust</u>	<u>Strengthen Trust</u>	<u>Not Effect</u>
Peres	36	16	44
Shamir	28	17	48

CSO: 4400/18

ISRAEL

TREND TOWARD ACCEPTANCE OF TERRITORIES FOR PEACE

TA011314 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The trend toward a rapid increase in the number of Jewish citizens who are ready to concede all or parts of Judaea and Samaria in return for peace with Jordan is continuing and, at the same time, there has also been an increase in the number of citizens who are prepared for an evacuation of all or some of the settlements. This emerges from a public opinion poll conducted recently on behalf of the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute and which is published this morning in MABAT and MA'ARIV.

In September, approximately 18 percent answered that they were prepared to concede all the territory of Judaea and Samaria, compared with 14 percent in May; over 40.5 percent are prepared to concede part of Judaea and Samaria, compared with 32.5 percent in May 1985. Altogether, the percentage of people with the most dovish views has increased by more than 10 percent and, according to the findings of the poll, this now covers 58 percent of the entire Jewish population.

The percentage of those who answered that they were prepared to concede all the West Bank settlements or some of them reached 34.5 percent in September, compared with 29 percent in May 1985; at the same time, there has been a decrease of 8 percent in the figure of those who answered that they were not prepared for even a freeze on new settlements, and the figures for these have dropped to an unprecedented low of less than a third [not further specified].

CSO: 4400/18

ISRAEL

PRINCIPLES OF ARMORED NIGHT WARFARE ANALYZED

Tel Aviv MA'ARAKHOT in Hebrew Jan 85 pp 24-31

[Article by Gen Moshe Bar-Kokhba: "Armored Night Warfare--Principles, Background, and Future"]

[Text] Armored warfare depends mainly upon daytime fighting. Good visibility is an important factor in the tank's speedy operation and the full utilization of its inherent capabilities: pinpointing long-range targets, optimal cannon range, and surveillance and target instrument utilization.

Since rapid maneuvering, area and obstacle crossing, and both localized and penetrating indirect approaches are the bases of armored warfare, good visibility conditions become even more important. Quite often, however, in order to maintain the flow of battle and because of other constraints, the armored corps is forced to wage battle in the dark of night, thus reducing the tank's battle efficiency, its maneuverability, its mobility, and its fire rate. Hence, it is worthwhile to examine nighttime armored warfare issues.

Night Warfare Principles and Rules

Several principles and rules characterize night warfare, and observance of these is a precondition to its success. But it is not always possible to apply them with equally successful results. Sometimes these principles compensate for each other; at other times they clash. Therefore, compromise between them or choosing one over another is at times necessary depending upon the commander's judgment. Following is a list of these principles followed by a brief explanation of each one.

Flow of battle: This principle is essential in achieving battlefield and strategic objectives in modern warfare, in defeating defending forces, and achieving victory. The army's capability to function 24 hours a day at its fullest capacity and to fight effectively, decisively and speedily in night as well as in daytime conditions is essential to the flow of battle, which also depends upon the command's efficiency and the ability to send fresh troops quickly to battle and to operate along the enemy's entire defensive front.

I believe that a battalion or brigade force is necessary to maintain the flow of battle, thus rendering obsolete many of the advantages of defensive combat.

Objective adherence, aggressiveness and initiative: These principles are essential to the flow of battle. Objective adherence means carrying out the task despite difficulties caused by personnel and armored vehicle losses, loss of control, the heat of battle, lack of information, an unclear picture of the situation, and physical as well as psychological fatigue

Armored corps troops operating deep within enemy territory face unexpected situations and their objective adherence is tested by their choice of appropriate actions leading to attaining their battle objective without displacing effort or power to unessential objectives.

Aggressiveness is essential in seizing the initiative, and is expressed in the continuous blows dealt to the enemy's defensive effort. Its significance lies in the speedy and continuous exploiting of victories until the defending forces are defeated and the objectives realized.

Initiative forces the enemy to react instead of act. It is based on effective intelligence gathering and is defined as launching aggressive actions continually aimed at the enemy's defensive weakness. This effort should not contradict command directives. But in the event of drastic changes on the field, when there is no time for command orders, the commander of the operation must make a decision, speedily report it to his command center, and update adjacent troops if the decision impacts upon them. Initiative relates to the readiness to bear responsibility and the ability to make daring decisions. Mobile artillery divisions also seize the initiative by issuing "operational instructions." Commanders are given an objective, a front and a timetable. Other important issues, such as approach, are left up to them and depend on their judgment of the developing operational conditions.

Command capabilities: Poor visibility conditions, complexity and difficulty are part and parcel of night warfare, and they pose unique command difficulties. Therefore, close and continuous control and coordination as well as superior command leadership, optimal forward positioning of the commander and the staff's professional level are essential to night warfare's success.

Combat units' quality: Only high quality performance units will successfully confront and overcome night warfare's unique difficulties. High quality applies to the physical condition of the troops as well as to varied and sophisticated surveillance, navigation and orientation instruments used in firing, control and coordination. These instruments will enable the troops to overcome night difficulties and allow them to carry out the attack successfully.

High performance capability of combat units is achieved through implementing a thorough training program requiring the allocation of about 40 percent of training resources.

The program must include all levels of individual as well as divisional training, including firing exercises as well as two-sided and planned drills under surprise and pressured circumstances. This program must include all intercorps and interbranch elements. In my opinion, advanced night warfare training must include 10 days to 2 weeks of continuous night training. Throughout, the unit will operate in the dark, starting at dusk and ending at dawn. During the day the troops should rest and prepare for the night drill, which should be conducted in addition to the presently used night training system.

The units' high level of performance and readiness in waging night attacks is generally based upon superior command, operational capability and the troops' high morale.

Morale and education: An effort should be made by the commanders to shape and boost the troops' spirit so they are able to withstand the psychological pressure arising from the difficulties of offensive night warfare. This kind of warfare requires daring, strong and decisive soldiers with great resolve to defeat any opponent. Other required qualities are calmness and the ability to react and operate under night warfare conditions of danger, tension and uncertainty. The senior command needs to pay more attention to this subject.

Combat intelligence: Intelligence data on the enemy and territory is fundamental to the success of an armored attack. This information influences the offensive night battle approach, and therefore must be precise and detailed. In addition to the intelligence received from the higher echelon, from neighboring forces and collaborators, it is important that the night battle command should set up and operate varied collection plans. This effort should include establishing surveillance posts and conducting reconnaissance patrols throughout the attack area. It should operate day and night and should have flexible and hidden communication equipment making it possible to transmit promptly throughout the planning phase, during the approach and in combat. These principles apply to daytime warfare but are much more significant in a night attack. Any night attack will prove unsuccessful, regardless of the troops' superiority, in the absence of precise and detailed intelligence.

Surprise: This element gives the enemy many advantages, enabling him to succeed in offensive night warfare. Darkness is a burden upon intelligence gathering and surveillance, which increases the likelihood of surprise. It is achieved by forcefully attacking the enemy in strength from an unexpected approach and method. The surprise factor will upset the defense's battle willingness and deprive it of its capability to resist effectively and systematically. It will

shorten the battle and reduce the assaulting force's losses. Ensuring secrecy throughout the preparation phase and during the approach, camouflage operations, rapid movement, radio silence, and the appropriate terrain exploitation will all aid in achieving surprise.

An important means for an offensive night warfare tactical surprise is concentrating the force and preparing for the attack several kilometers from the point of contact, advancing and attacking while in motion. An armored attack through difficult terrain can also produce absolute surprises and upset the accepted intelligence assessments. The tank's size and engine noise might adversely affect the surprise factor, but rapid execution and air and artillery cover throughout will reduce these disadvantages.

Cooperation: Inter corps cooperation and an effective integrated battle approach are very important elements of offensive night armored warfare. Armored warfare is based on using inter corps battle crews. This element must be considered during planning and fighting.

Waging an integrated night battle is much more difficult a task than its daytime counterpart. It requires sophisticated vision aids enabling all corps and branches to wage night battle, thus making inter corps and inter branch cooperation possible in offensive night warfare.

Speed: The IDF's battlefield speed is of utmost importance both tactically and in the national security realm. Therefore, it should be considered a basic principle of war in our particular circumstances. Speed is essential to maintaining the flow of battle: rapid warfare conditions, joint standing combat orders, battle approach, advanced training, talented command and awareness of the principle's significance emphasize the speed principle. Speedy action maintains battle momentum and intensity and it allows a smooth transition from daytime battle conditions to night warfare and vice versa. Speed prevents the enemy in a tactical battle from reinforcing its beleaguered posts. It also renders the enemy incapable of reorganizing its defense in the course of the battle.

Speed is beneficial to national security because of the following principles:

1. The ability to respond in time and through established channels to stop a surprise attack by Arab armies;
2. The possibility of mobilizing the reserves in time and sending these troops into battle without impeding the regular forces or loss of territory;
3. The possibility of finishing the major battle in areas where the enemy has penetrated before the enemy can be reinforced by units from his strategic rear;

4. The possibility of crushing the bulk of the enemy's forces before other countries can send in reinforcements; and

5. The ability to frustrate the enemy's political pressure before his national objectives are achieved.

Fast combat keeps the war from taking on the character of war of attrition and avoids the development of erosive battles. It also makes it possible to release most of the reserve forces soon after their mobilization and prevent disruptions in the economy.

Simplicity is an important factor in night warfare. A plan that is too complex might not withstand the pressure caused by rapid changes in the conditions of battle. Thus, the attack plan must be simple and clear. It must be ascertained that the orders are clear and fully understood by the troops, particularly in an attack carried out by many groups.

Objectives should be final and well-defined. Distribution of responsibility should be clear and troop concentration should be carried out appropriately before combat. This needs to be done without unnecessarily disrupting the framework while leaving room at all levels for initiative according to battle developments.

Concentration of effort: In spite of the night attack's good chances of success, whether the forces are balanced or there is a numerical disadvantage, and so that success might be ensured, concentration of effort and establishment of a localized or temporary advantage, at least at the decisive, crucial point in the front, is essential. Night conditions aid the concentration effort and its activation under surprise conditions. Mobility, sophisticated communications gear and versatile fire power allow armored units to concentrate their effort successfully under night conditions and to use the shock element to disable the defending forces. Dispersing the defenders through the use of camouflage and deception together with artillery fire and aerial reinforcement aids the troops in creating an advantage as they attack.

Power efficiency: Implied in this principle is the optimal and most advantageous troop distribution. Another meaning is achieving victory through the minimum of required effort. This principle's implementation is a means of achieving concentration of efforts.

At the division level efficiency is achieved by adapting the kind of forces to the appropriate and desirable objective, thus achieve optimal benefit through maximal utilization of the force's potential.

Security: Troop security and assigning responsibility are among the commanding officer's chief duties. Security counters surprise, by adopting measures which will prevent the enemy from gaining unexpected advantages. Every move and stage of battle must be secured against possible enemy action through commando forces, armor, anti-tank and combat planes.

This division must allocate only the essential means for security purposes, since too much emphasis on this might adversely affect the power of the attacking force.

Mobility, flexibility and maneuverability: Darkness reduces mobility and flexibility; thus, thoroughly trained offensive night warfare troops and commanders are a must. Maneuverability's importance increases in night warfare because its purpose is to bring our forces to an advantageous position versus the enemy and make possible a surprise attack when morning comes.

Maneuverability makes it possible to bring in reinforcements to further extend the attacking force's successes, to replace first-line troops who have lost some of their operational capacity with new troops, expand the fighting to one or two flanks and repeal counterattacks.

Mobility and maneuverability maintain the pace and the ability to keep up offensive momentum, thus surprising the defending forces. The more troop and fire mobility are coordinated with one another, the more effective troop mobility becomes. Its significance lies in its ability to concentrate, move, and disperse artillery and air fire depending upon the advancing force's needs. Flexibility allows attacking units to adapt quickly to new enemy-dictated battlefield conditions.

Support services: This principle's main components are medical services, ammunition and supplies. These elements decisively influence battle continuity. Equally known is the medical corp's responsibility to care for the wounded, locate them, and move them out of the battlefield under difficult conditions.

Tactical conditions

Several tactical conditions must be observed to successfully wage night warfare. Enough planning and execution time should be allowed. Daytime area reconnaissance and patrols should be carried out by ranks up to tank commander, and should be completed in night conditions before the attack. If possible, tank gunners and drivers should conduct battle-front reconnaissance. The attack should be coordinated to full or partial moonlight, and a simple and detailed battle plan should be prepared through coordination between corps.

The attack area should be free of natural and man-made obstacles, to the extent that this is possible, to allow a rapid and widespread attack. Landmarks should be identified so they can be used to maintain direction and location as well as for the purpose of assigning clear areas of responsibility and establishing short and clear access routes to the crucial targets in the defensive line.

One must be equipped with sufficient infrared, night vision and navigational equipment and curved trajectory lighting, and use them wisely. Disruption of the enemy's lighting system coupled with detailed

coordination and identification measures of our own forces if of extreme importance. Formation patterns should be established (mostly in columns) and the distances of opening fire should be short.

Timing

When the time allotted for night battle planning as a continuation of daytime warfare and completing preparations for it is too prolonged, the defender gains a time advantage to rehabilitate and reinforce his front line units. Therefore, it is preferable to wage a continuous attack, immediately following daytime battle, at dark, thus leading to the dissolution of the defender's operational framework and achieving the objective with minimal losses.

One must distinguish between two basic situations requiring different timing for night attacks: The first is when direct contact is made with the main enemy force. In this case the attack may be carried out toward midnight or shortly before dawn to ensure battle continuity by introducing fresh armored units in a daytime attack in the morning. The second situation occurs when the defense has deployed a security network with outposts and camouflaged troops. Then, it is desirable to launch the attack with the onset of night so that the troops can overcome the security zone, break through the defense lines, and destroy the enemy's main forces in his first line of defense during the night.

Advantages and disadvantages

In spite of its inherent difficulties, night fighting gives offensive armored warfare a better chance to succeed as well as some additional advantages. It makes possible surprise and victory over a superior enemy. It also allows the forces to overcome ground- and armored vehicle-mounted anti-tank weapons, and provides cover against attacks from anti-tank helicopters and fighter planes. It reduces the effectiveness of the defender's artillery as well as its value and influence, makes it possible to carry out deception with limited resources and conceals the main force. Furthermore, night fighting's strong psychological effect upsets the enemy command's judgment.

But night fighting also has limitations which cause difficulties in carrying out the assault. Night tank gunfire is generally operative in short or medium range, thus eliminating the Israeli gunner's advantage over the enemy. Night fighting also makes intelligence gathering on the enemy and the front difficult. Furthermore, the limited visibility at night makes fighting at night complicated and difficult, thus requiring substantial training to achieve the required level of performance. There are difficulties in troop control and command, in precise coordination and identification. There are difficulties in orientation, navigation, locating the area's boundaries and maintaining them. Limited visibility increases dependency upon night vision equipment and means of illuminating, and makes it difficult to spot and overcome natural and man-made obstacles. Maneuverability,

speed, and mobility are decreased. Combat is slow and requires the use of many engine hours and large quantities of ammunition. Inter corps and interbranch cooperation, difficult enough in and of themselves, increase in their level of complexity. All these difficulties increase the crew's tension and fatigue. Furthermore, precision firing, flexibility in attack implementation, inter-unit movement, and coordination between attacking and assisting forces pose complications.

But in spite of all these difficulties, if the command staff is aware of the drawbacks, thoughtful and precise planning will eliminate or reduce most of these disadvantages.

IDF night warfare

Night warfare has been part and parcel of the IDF since its early days. The main operational victories of the War of Independence arose from daring and successful night battles. Its exceptional night battle capabilities allowed the IDF to overcome regular Egyptian, Jordanian, and Syrian armies in spite of their advantages in numbers, quantity of materiel, and quality. The IDF's superior night battle capabilities were again expressed in its daring retaliatory operations, particularly those carried out by the paratroop's corps, between the War of Independence and the Sinai Campaign. But the development of the armored corps and the IDF's air power, as well as its impressive daytime battle victories during the Sinai Campaign and the Six Day War overshadowed the IDF's, and particularly the armored corps' fighting efforts. In the wars it has fought, the IDF has seldom relied upon night warfare. However, it has developed night operational capabilities and limited night combat capacity in times of emergency. Nighttime has been spent revamping and reorganizing armored forces after arduous day combat.

Preference for day warfare was encouraged by the aircraft and tank modernization and sophistication achieved after the Six Day War.

The traditional approach stated that the offensive task was assigned to the infantry corps, which was to conquer additional territory during the night, so that armored forces could set out from there at dawn and thus take the attack deep into enemy territory. Thus was the combat burden split within a 24-hour period between the armored and infantry corps.

Night warfare development in the Arab armies

During the period between the War of Independence and the Sinai Campaign, night warfare was the Arab armies' nightmare. For them this was an unknown and thus undeveloped field. The Sinai Campaign, and even more so the Six Day War, spurred the Arab forces to pay closer attention and conduct special efforts in the area of night warfare. The Arab forces hoped to eliminate the IDF's advantages in ground and air warfare, and surprise it with battle capabilities which were considered foreign to Arab forces.

The turning point was actually the Six Day War. Until then night warfare drills were marginal in their training program, but after the war they became a central issue. (For example, approximately one-third of their annual tactical training hours were devoted to night tactical training.)

This issue attained operational significance. During the War of Attrition, the Egyptians waged some 20 night offensive operations on the east bank of the Suez Canal, thus displaying for the first time night battle capabilities which until then were considered to be solely the IDF's domain. It was then that the offensive infantry night fighting approach materialized, and for the first time infrared vision devices were used and proven effective. This experience had substantial bearing upon the Egyptian and Syrian military preparations for the Yom Kippur War.

Night warfare during the Yom Kippur War

In 1971 the Arab armies began acquiring massive quantities of night vision aids. They installed infrared equipment in all their vehicles and equipped the artillery corps with illumination shells. As the war approached, all tanks in the Egyptian and Syrian armies were equipped with infrared navigation and firing instrumentation.

Only a portion of the IDF's tanks was comparably equipped, since only Soviet-made tanks seized as booty and the M-60 Patton had such good equipment. Most of the IDF's tank fleet had no infrared navigation or firing instrumentation or night vision equipment.

The Yom Kippur War was waged mainly during the day. Both sides concentrated their main offensive efforts in daytime armored combat, using the night-time hours for preparations for the following day.

The Arab armies' armored corps did not exploit their technical advantage in night vision equipment, they did not wage night battles, and refrained from conducting incursions to further their successes. But, in encounters at short distances of between 200 and 400 meters, Arab tank crews used their advantage and the infrared equipment to inflict losses on the Israeli armor. Arab artillery was used at night, in an efficient manner for the most part, and artillery lighting was frequently used. They also used anti-tank equipment in a relatively effective manner in the dark.

After crossing the Suez Canal, the Arab forces attempted several times to hit Israeli tank concentrations in the dark. These attempts were carried out by Egyptian commando units as well as by the Syrians, as in the Hermon tank parking lot attack. It should be pointed out that since our forces did not rely heavily upon night attacks, it is difficult to evaluate reliably the Arabs' ability to wage defensive night battles.

Operation Peace for Galilee night warfare

Here, too, for the most part, the battle ceased at night. The lesson arising from this approach was the fragmented attack waged with

interruptions and at a pace I found unsatisfactory, since it can lead to missing the objective. The enemy can only be defeated through continuous attack.

Furthermore, modern warfare's mobility makes it necessary to take advantage of the dark in order to dictate the battle pace continuously. When not observed, this might lead to the loss of the initiative, and allow the foe to group its units hit during the day's battle, bring in fresh reinforcements, and forge ahead. It allows the enemy to change his deployment according to the developments of that day's combat, to retreat with the bulk of his troops and escape a decisive defeat, and even to launch a counterattack under more favorable conditions.

The future of night armored warfare

Large quantities of active and passive illuminating equipment are essential to night armored warfare. But this will not do the job alone. Battle continuity and rapid follow-through are at the core of the difficulties posed by night armored warfare, and we must persevere to overcome it.

There are two basic night attack approaches

1. The offensive force replaces the defensive troops and the exchange is carried out at night. This approach is applicable when the platoon line is replaced by the company, which is taken over by the battalion. At the end of this exchange process, the attacking force will take over control of the front.
2. The second approach is a night attack with no prior troop exchange: This alternative requires many advance preparations, including detailed planning of the attacking force's transit through frontline troop positions, and reconnaissance visits by as many commanders as possible to study the terrain and the enemy's deployment.

Illumination must be carried out according to the senior commanding officer's policy and on his instructions. Our illumination devices should not disclose our presence before the time is ripe. Continuous lighting is available for activation in the course of battle, before the attack, and after reaching the area of the objective, as an aid in regrouping and exploiting the victory.

Furthermore, intermittent illumination is available and may be used as needed under battle conditions to resolve sudden difficulties. The troops' advance, cover positions, the attack and taking of the desired objectives should be carried out under cover of darkness. This approach will increase the element of surprise and shock and decrease the attackers' losses. The various illumination devices available to the unit operating in the darkness will aid in increasing the battle pace as well as in orientation, battle and attack formation, overcoming topographical obstacles as well as direction changes. These illumination

devices will also be helpful in integrating the battle effort, avoiding confusion and aiding in coordination and identification efforts. White lights should be avoided because they endanger the tank and have led to the wounding of many commanders.

Battle waged by tanks fully equipped with night vision and orientation equipment will enable the crew to spot targets and fire as they would in broad daylight.

Objectives

Night armored attack objectives can include the following:

1. Maintaining the momentum achieved in daylight and keeping the enemy from grouping for an effective defensive effort;
2. Establishing reinforced positions from which the operational victory can be further enhanced;
3. Penetrating deep into enemy territory, destroying his reserves and weapons systems and seizing essential territory in the dark of night;
4. Breaking through otherwise unbreachable fortified lines when our attacking forces are at a numerical disadvantage;
5. Breaking through defensive lines so that other armored divisions can go forth at dawn or during the day;
6. Destroying enemy armored divisions in the dark of night as a continuation of the daytime effort;
7. Conducting incursions into enemy territory while continuing the battle at dawn at the enemy's flank under surprise conditions;
8. Waging encounter battles taking advantage of victory through chase;
9. Initiating tactical battles to destroy enemy forces in any given essential area;
10. Aiding infantry forces in offensive and defensive efforts;
11. Carrying out defensive efforts to break the offensive thrust and counterattacking to maintain control of essential targets;
12. Conducting commando raids upon enemy armored vehicle lots and making a rapid transition into a full-fledged attack on this objective; and
13. Waging limited night armored warfare such as raids against the enemy's armored forces, ambushes and night patrol operations, etc.

Massive arming of land forces implies additional cooperation by armored forces in night fighting. Therefore, the troops need to gain expertise in this combat approach and reach the required professionalism and ability to activate forces of this magnitude in the dark of night. Thus, they must fulfill the following conditions: Broad night warfare drills should be conducted for tank crews and commanders, encompassing individual and divisional training alike. Allocation of engine hours, ammunition, and illumination equipment should be made to allow thorough training which should include all intercorps and interbranch components. A new and innovative combat doctrine must also be developed. Sufficient quantities of illumination, orientation and navigation equipment and portable radar must be made available.

The Arab armies' night warfare approach should be studied thoroughly in all its qualities and deficiencies. Night warfare organizational command needs improvement. This battle form must be emphasized in operational planning and lessons need to be learned in the area of night warfare and incorporated into our training and operational knowledge, even though our experience is presently limited.

Conclusion

Today's state-of-the-art tank will increase the armored division's role in night warfare. This, in turn, will affect the perceptions of the armies acquiring this kind of equipment. Quality changes in the equipment will increase night firepower and rapid cruising ability in ways presently unknown to us. These improvements will enable us to be more daring in using this equipment at night. Arab armies are making the same qualitative improvements. Thus, in future, tank to tank combat at night and in all kinds of battles will be more frequent and much more widespread than we have seen to date.

This future development makes it imperative for the IDF, and particularly the armored corps, to develop night warfare in all its forms and types of combat, particularly the offense. Our night warfare capabilities should strive to reach the level of our daytime battle achievements so that night battle missions become as successful as those carried out in broad daylight.

9565

CSO: 4423/57

ISRAEL

PROFILE OF SONYA PERES, WIFE OF PRIME MINISTER PERES

Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 26 Jul 85 pp 17-19

[Article by Sarit Yishai-Levi: "Sonai"]

[Text] Sonya Peres, the wife of the prime minister, is a mother of three children, a daughter and two sons, and has four grandchildren. She is 60 years old and has been married for 41 years.

She is presently considered one of the most interesting and private personalities in Israeli society. She appears infrequently in public at the prime minister's side and cloisters herself in her house where she prefers small meetings with family members to parties and social events. Why?

Her lifelong dream was to become a nurse. The dream never came true. She is involved in many charitable activities and in anonymous contributions. She adopted the newsman Gil Yudelwitz, a Russian immigrant and family members whose parents died tragically. Today she does cleaning, washing the floors, in an institution for the retarded in Jerusalem.

Sonya Peres, the prime minister's wife, is considered one of the most private and least understood personalities in Israel. Only a few people know that every few hours the prime minister will pick up the phone and call home by himself. Sonya Peres almost always picks up the receiver at the other end, and the conversation between them follows a pattern that has been the same for many years:

Shimon: "How are you, dear?" [in Arabic]

Sonya: "How are you?" [in Arabic]

Shimon: "Couldn't be better!"

"For Sonya," says one of the prime minister's close advisors, "Shimon is always in top-notch condition. It makes no difference what the current state of affairs is--after a stormy session with Likud people, at election time, after being presented an unfavorable public opinion survey, for Sonya he is always top-notch."

Sonya and Shimon Peres met at the Ben Shemen youth village. She was the daughter of Galman, the carpentry teacher. He was a class above her--a young

lad who immigrated to Israel in 1933, at the age of 10. Among the hardened sabras of Ben Shemen, he was considered a greenhorn, and he did everything he could, without particular success, to become one of the gang. In Ben Shemen he changed his name from Perski to Peres after giving up on the name Ben Amotz.

Sonya, a thin, shy girl with long braids, was Peres' second choice. He was never indifferent to girls and first fell in love with a young girl named Ada. Ada was also a new immigrant, and perhaps for that reason Shimon switched to Sonya. Sonya began accompanying him on guard duty and there, by candlelight at a remote post, Shimon would read her poetry and selections from Marx's 'Das Kapital.' They say that Sonya loved Shimon with every fiber that was in her and that it was the same on Shimon's part. Whenever anyone would talk about the romance between them, she would blush and hide her face in her long hair.

At a somewhat later stage Sonya taught Shimon to play the guitar. "Shimon lagged behind Sonya and could not get by without fudging," according to one of his close acquaintances. "To this very day he has a sociability problem. Despite the fact that he grew up in Ben Shemen, he does not have the outgoing Sabra character. He loves to sing the old stirring songs, but he never knows the words and always has to fudge the melody. Sonya, on the other hand, knows all the words by heart and really loves to sing. In those long-ago times, Sonya managed, after much effort, to teach Shimon to play the national anthem. This is considered the zenith of their musical achievements.

In August 1942 Shimon left the youth village of Ben Shemen and went with his group for a period of training at Kibbutz Geva. Sonya stayed with her father in Ben Shemen. Peres worked as a dairy farmer in Geva. Sonya says that he preferred the barn to work in the fields because in the barn there was no need for hard physical effort. In any case, Peres would send Sonya torrid love letters from Geva to Ben Shemen. In the letters he would quote selections from the confessional diary that he kept and from poems that he composed in her honor. In Geva and Ben Shemen, Sonya and Shimon were considered "oldyweds."

Sonya completed her studies in Ben Shemen while Peres was still in training at the kibbutz and she joined the British army. In the army she served as a truck driver and crisscrossed all over Europe. Even now, by the way, she holds valid driving permits for a motorcycle, truck and private car. But while Sonya was racing trucks across Europe, Peres, a very romantic young man, fell in love with another girl, Rahel. Rahel was a member of Peres' training group and went with him and the other members to "Alumot," a new kibbutz that they founded.

Peres' Love Letters

One of the Alumot founders, Mica Talmon, saw that Shimon was "turned on" by Rahel. Talmon decided to have some fun at Peres' expense, possibly--and this is a wild guess--to avenge Sonya's lost honor. Talmon wrote Shimon a torrid love letter in Rahel's name and dropped it into the kibbutz post office box, addressed to Shimon. Peres went to the box, got the letter, read it, blushed, and immediately wrote a reply. Talmon followed Peres and thus began the

episode of the love letters between Shimon and Talmon, who Peres believed to be Rahel. Rahel did not know, nor did Peres, but a favorite occupation for the rest of the group was to read Shimon's love letters to Rahel by the light of the campfire, especially when Shimon was away on guard duty. Later when Peres found out about it from one of the members, he was hurt and left "Alumot" for a whole month. Sonya, according to one of her close friends, learned of the Rahel episode only after she completed her British military service. She took it hard, despite the fact that this quality of Shimon's, to fall in love easily, was well-known to her as it was to everyone who knew Peres in those days.

Immediately after her discharge from the British army, Sonya tried to become a nurse, to dedicate her life to a profession, to aid the sick and needy. Her close friends say this was her lifelong dream. She never accomplished that dream, but various things that she would do in the course of her life show that the basic need to help, to assist and to share her warmth with those around her would find expression in other ways.

After her discharge from the British army, Sonya met Shimon again. Shimon was at "Alumot" then. After a short time together, what might be called a reacquaintance, they decided to wed. They were married on 1 May 1945 by the Ben Shemen swimming pool. Peres wore the only long pair of pants the kibbutz possessed, made of flannel, and was in military battle dress. He wore the long pants despite the fact that they were short on him. He asked to get married in a tuxedo. But there was no tuxedo. One of his friends suggested painting the battle dress with black polish. Peres did that. Sonya wore a pure white dress with a flower in her hair. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for their honeymoon on Shimon's motorcycle. Peres never stops telling the story of their honeymoon on the motorcycle, and each time he tells it he describes how Sonya looked--pretty, with red cheeks, flowers in her hair and braids--on the motorcycle which he drove from Ben Shemen to the Sea of Galilee. This, apparently, was the first and last worry-free vacation the two were to spend together.

Shimon and Sonya returned to kibbutz "Alumot" after their honeymoon at the Sea of Galilee and within a short time their marriage became famous. The following story explains why. One of Sonya's duties on the kibbutz was to guard the children's house at night. The children's houses were at some distance from each other, and Sonya was afraid to go from one to the other alone at night. Here is where her husband, Shimon, enters the picture. Unlike most of the other husbands, who stayed in their rooms while their wives were on guard duty, Peres went with Sonya. Peres, in a gesture that today seems other-worldly, would spread a mat down at the foot of her bed in the children's house and sleep there. Sonya would wake him up every half hour, at patrol time, and the two of them would make the rounds together. In the domestic quarrels of those days, a common complaint among the women of "Alumot" was: "If Sonya's husband can, then you can, too..."

Shimon Is Not Contributing

A short time after the wedding, the young couple had their first daughter, Tzvia. Tzvia, or Tshiki, is today 35, a linguist specializing in children's

language. She is married to Dr Rafi Yaldan, a hematologist who is an expert in blood vessels. Tshiki is the mother of three children and is now with her husband on assignment in Singapore.

Back to "Alumot" and the beginning of the young couple's married life. Sonya took care of the house, Tzvia and the other children in the children's house, and Shimon began his famous career, first as secretary of the kibbutz and afterwards outside the kibbutz in service to the movement. Sonya then began to spend her nights alone. Her dream of a profession, as it turned out later, was sacrificed in caring for her house and daughter. In the next 10 years, from 1947 to 1957, Peres was away from the kibbutz more than he was home. He was occupied with activities of the Movement for Working and Studying Youth, in his capacity as manpower head on the defense staff and as general director of the Ministry of Defense. During those 10 years he was not an active member of the kibbutz, which particularly rankled the other kibbutz members. Sonya would hear, frequently and from all sides, the members' opinion that Shimon "was not contributing anything to the kibbutz." According to her close friends, that kind of talk really hurt her despite the fact that no one ever heard anything from her about it. Even then, perhaps extraordinarily, Sonya was conspicuous in her famous seclusion and the absolute separation that she made between her husband's career and their private life.

In 1957 the kibbutz unanimously demanded that Shimon Peres return to work on the kibbutz or drop his membership in it. Peres's reaction: "I cannot leave the Defense Ministry." Sonya's reaction: full backing for her husband. The decision by the kibbutz members hurt both of them deeply.

The Peres family moved from Alumot to Tel Aviv, to the Yad Eliyahu neighborhood. There, their middle child Yonatan was born. Yoni today is 32. He is a gardener by profession and is registered for veterinary studies next year. He is divorced from newspaperwoman Phyllis Gelser.

Ziva Telem, who was Tzvia Peres' teacher in those days, remembers Sonya as a dedicated mother who would visit the school frequently to meet with the teachers and find out how her daughter was doing. "Sonya wanted," Telem says, "to skip Tzvia ahead one class because her friends were at that grade level. She never tried to use influence or her connections to get something because she was Shimon Peres's wife. Peres was well-known even then. In fact, I learned who she was only some time after I began to teach Tzvia and only found out through gossip in the faculty lounge."

She Does Cleaning in an Institution for the Retarded

Shimon Peres's career continued to advance and flourish. Sonya, apparently, had already given up on her dream to be a nurse, and meanwhile their third child, Nehemiya, was born, named after Nehemiya Argov, Ben Gurion's advisor who committed suicide. Nehemiya, Hami, is a pilot who lives somewhere on a military base with his wife, Gila, and his one son Nadav, the prime minister's "Moroccan grandson."

As her husband's career flourished, Sonya continued to isolate herself from the public and refused exposure. It seems that she instilled this attitude

toward the public in her children, as well. In any case, the couple's family life continued to be happy, with a clear division--she worried about the children's education and the upkeep of the house, he made a career. But despite the sharp division, there are those who remember Minister Shimon Peres leaving his previous apartment at 188 Arlozorov Street in the morning with a shopping bag in hand heading for the grocery store. And they remember the head of the opposition standing at the sink washing dishes.

The matter of Sonya Peres' isolation, it seems to me, is worth a closer look. Basically, the more Shimon Peres' career developed, the more conspicuous was Sonya's seclusion. On various occasions she made it unequivocally clear to Peres and his associates that she would not take part, even in the slightest way, in his public life. In contrast to the wives of other ministers and politicians, who capitalized on the fact that they were members of charitable organizations, Sonya Peres continues her tradition of anonymous giving and volunteer work. She refused and still stubbornly refuses to head any charitable organizations or funding drives, and on several occasions has purchased, alone and from her own money, items of clothing for needy children, which she turned over to WIZO dormitories. She has also done outstanding volunteer work for the "Educators of Deaf and Dumb Children." There they know they cannot tell the media about her activities without incurring her wrath. These days Sonya Peres, the prime minister's wife, actually washes the floors twice a week in a Jerusalem institution for the retarded. How did she come to do that?

After Peres was elected prime minister Sonya met with Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek. She asked Kollek to find volunteer work for her. Kollek put Sonya in touch with the institution in Jerusalem. Sonya asked the institution's administration what they needed most of all. The reply: help with cleanup, and Sonya Peres began to clean.

The Orphan Child Lived With Sonya

Another of her charity stories took place after the Yom Kippur War. Sonya Peres was helping IDF widows at the time. One of those widows that Sonya was helping, a young mother of two children, was stricken with cancer. The son is none other than Gil Yudelwitz, one of MA'ARIV's talented young reporters. Sonya was almost a mother to both the widow and her children, and when the widow came down with cancer, Sonya adopted the children. When the mother passed away, the son, Gil Yudelwitz, came to live with the Peres family on Oppenheimer Street in Neve Avivim. Their close friends say that it is a matter of great pride to her that Gil turned out to be such a talented and successful reporter.

Another child who grew up in Sonya Peres' house was a new immigrant from Russia. Sonya found out about him from her sister-in-law, Carmela Peres, the wife of Gershon Peres, who adopted a Russian family in Rishon Lezion. Ruchelev Buchman, who is close to the family, relates: "One day we were sitting in Sonya's house when Shimon arrived with several visitors from abroad. This was the hour when all of Israel was watching "Dallas." Shimon, sat down to watch, instead of "Dallas", the news broadcast that Sonya had recorded on tape. At that very moment the Russian boy arrived with several friends. The boy wanted

to see "Dallas."". Shimon had to watch the news. The boy got upset and Sonya calmed him down. Had I not known better, I would have been convinced that the boy had grown up in the Peres house from the day he was born. But in fact he was there only a few months, and only due to Sonya's great strength. She has the talent to make children feel at home from the moment they set foot in her door".

When Sonya's sister died of cancer, Sonya adopted her son, his wife and her sister's grandchildren. A short time later the family was struck by another tragedy. The wife of her sister's son was killed in a traffic accident. The son was left to care for their children. Sonya would get into her Fiat 127 and travel to Arad twice a week in order to take care of her sister's grandchildren.

Because Shimon does not drive a car, Sonya has driven Shimon all these years. At first she had an old Simca 1000. Year after year she would wash the Simca every Friday where it was parked in front of the house. About 5 years ago, when the Simca had begun to fall apart, they decided to buy a new car. It was a major preoccupation of Shimon's. He would constantly talk to Sonya about what car they should buy. He was advised to buy an Autobianchi. It is a small, very feminine car, they told Peres, and from that very day he began looking for an Autobianchi. One of his advisors relates: "We would be on the road and he would always say, show me what an 'Autobiancha'--that's what he called it--looks like... I would show him...A short while later he would see a Volvo and tell Burba, the driver, that's an 'Autobiancha', that's what I am getting for Sonya."

But in the end it was Fiat 127 that they got for Sonya. Sonya still has that Fiat and used to take the head of the opposition to private parties in it. They were once invited to the house of Yoram Ga'on [a famous entertainer]. Sonya drove. When they got to the street, Shimon got out of the car--2 months later he was elected prime minister of Israel--and began to run from house to house to find the right number. After a few moments he found it and called back: "Sonya, it's here". As an aside, it was at that party that Sonya was found to be very lively and talked freely with the guests. At that same party her husband sat in the living room and tried to compete with Yitzhaq Navon in public singing. On that occasion he lost.

The attempt to bring Sonya into her husband's election campaign failed, no matter how hard they tried to persuade her. In the 1981 election Dan Shilon came to her house and begged her to participate. "Unequivocally, no", Sonya said. If Shimon Peres did not agree, he certainly did not oppose his wife's course. Orli Azolai of YEDI'OT AHARONOT asked him after he was elected prime minister how Sonya would adjust to the new job. Peres' answer: "Sonya never adjusts to a job, the job adjusts to Sonya".

Even Yosi Sarid, who accompanied Peres during the elections, has nothing bad to say about Sonya, and anyone who knows him, knows how difficult that is for him. "Apparently," says Sarid, "she is always lively, always receives visitors cheerfully, while I can say, in comparison, that I know many others who are quite bitchy."

"At the worst time of the election campaign, when Peres would get home, he would always have a warm pleasant atmosphere waiting for him at home... I do not remember her interfering in our conversations, and if she did it was very little. In the worst times filled with tension, she was always very calm. I remember how she would advise how not to get exhausted and to take care of himself. The most wonderful thing in visiting their home was the feeling that in any situation, even the most difficult, you were a welcome guest. During all the years that I have known Peres and worked with him, I do not recall her ever coming to the party affairs except once when she came to take him to some gala."

One of the serious crises to befall the Peres family occurred when their son Yoni did his army service. Yoni accidentally killed a soldier and had to serve time in prison as punishment. Friends say that the family has never gotten over this trauma. In any case Sonya accompanied him at every step of the way. "There is wonderful understanding between them," says Ruchele Buchman. "They conduct regular conversations and are on excellent terms. He consults her, almost adores her."

Sonya was also by Yoni's side during the period of his divorce from his short marriage with reporter Phyllis Gelser. Close family friends say that "anyone who knows Phyllis knew that she was not the right match for Yoni. He is an introvert, closed into himself, likes to be alone. She is open and likes to be with a crowd. Sonya knew from the beginning that it would not work for them, but did not mix in. When they were divorced she said just one sentence: "They were not suited for each other."

Phyllis Gelser asked for 24 hours before she agreed to talk to us. "I do not want to burst the balloon called "Sonya Peres." Afterwards she said that when she writes her biography, she will let the truth be known. As to her marriage with Yoni, Phyllis says: "It is true that we were different, but that does not mean that different people cannot get along. Yoni brought certain baggage with him into the relationship and it was that baggage that ruined things. A part of that baggage was family influence, so it may be that Sonya also had some influence on our relationship. Maybe not directly, but indirectly. She is a very domineering woman in her own way... And she has a lot of strength. Her children understand her. I think that if she interfered in our marriage, she did what she believed she had to do."

Yoni, his mother's favorite, lives in a rented house near Kfar Yaroq. Sonya often talks about the fact that the family does not have the means to buy the house for him. When she moved to the prime minister's house in Jerusalem, she fired the gardener and gave the gardening work to Yoni. He does it for free, without money. Two weeks ago Mati Golan, the editor of HA'ARETZ, visited Peres at home. He found Shimon and Sonya watching the Friday night Arabic movie as is their wont. Sonya turned off the television, ran outside and cut some flowers from "Yoni's garden." She gave them to Golan and said: "This is for your wife Nitza."

Only Not To Sleep Alone

She also loves her grandson Nadav in a special way. About 2 weeks ago, when

Shimon Peres was occupied with difficult political and economic decisions, when he was the focus of attention and when he was visiting the northern settlements and wrestling with the problem of the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, Ilan Kfir, a reporter for HADASHOT, calculated that the prime minister slept a total of about 11 hours. What HADASHOT perhaps did not know was that the prime minister does not like to sleep when Sonya is not at home. And that very difficult week Sonya spent at her son's place, acting as babysitter for tiny Nadav. Nadav's parents, Hami and Gila, were away on their vacation. Peres did not come home at all to Jerusalem for the simple reason that Sonya was not there. Peres, in contrast to other politicians, generally comes home every day, no matter where he might be. His aides and advisors say that he stubbornly refuses to sleep in hotels. No matter how far or what the hour, Peres comes home.

Sonya does not like to remain at home alone either. In 1972 when she came home from volunteer work a kilometer and half from her home, she had a bad experience. There are some who say that Sonya became even more secluded following that experience. Sonya, they say, went through a bad time and required counseling. "She recovered only because of her husband's calm and patient nature", their close friends say. Gigi Peres, Shimon's brother, claims that there is no connection between Sonya's seclusion and that incident: "she has not acquired any complexes since then, and the incident was not traumatic. Sonya goes into seclusion because that is her nature and because she knows that she does not want crowds and does not like crowds".

It seems that the problem of Sonya's seclusion and her unwillingness to participate finally precipitated a split in the Peres family. Since Peres was elected prime minister, their famous family dinners, which they have held together in alternate homes since his mother died, have stopped. Outside guests were almost always invited to these dinners in addition to the family members. According to a source close to the family, Sonya cannot stand Karmela, Gershon's wife. "Karmela has always been on Sonya's back about her unwillingness to appear with Shimon at public events. Karmela does not understand why Sonya disturbs Shimon. And Sonya is angry at Karmela over the fact that since Shimon was elected prime minister, she, Karmela, has acted like a public personality."

Another source close to the family says: "Sonya is upset because the family does not have the means to buy the house for Yoni. Sonya claims that Karmela torpedoed the purchase of the house from family monies." Gigi Peres absolutely denies this: "There are no financial questions between us. Very simply, the entire arrangement has changed since Shimon and Sonya moved to Jerusalem. The invitations to their home these days are political. We do not like that. We always held family dinners without political considerations. Those dinners have been held for 16 years. Since my mother's death, meetings at their home today are political and there is no room for friends and family. We began to feel uncomfortable there. The atmosphere there now upsets the behavior of most the family and, besides that, it is impossible to go to Jerusalem every week".

Not only the Friday night dinners have stopped. For the first time in 37 years the families of Gigi and Shimon did not hold the Passover seder together.

Gigi: "That's right. We did not make a seder. We held it separately for the first time in many years." And what about relations between Karmela and Sonya? Gigi: "They are sisters-in-law. They do not have to be friends." Have you tried to persuade Sonya to take part in Shimon's public life? "Every time that we tried to tell her that that was important and that as prime minister he needed her cooperation, she had just one reaction: anger."

She Did Not Want To Know About the Queen

Sonya Peres' seclusion and her fear of public exposure have resulted in many people refusing to be interviewed on the subject of the prime minister's wife. Actually in the end most of them answered every question asked, but not for attribution "because Sonya would be very angry." What is the real reason for her seclusion? What is the source of her unwillingness to share her husband's public activities?

"Why, during the opening ceremonies of the Maccabia [sports competition]," one of their close friends asked me, "did Shimon have to be photographed with Shamir's grandson? What's the matter, doesn't he have grandchildren of his own? Why did he have to sit between Shulamit Shamir and Ora Herzog? Doesn't he have a wife of his own?" Sonya was not at the opening ceremonies of the 12th Maccabia just as she was not with her husband at the time of his trip to Washington. The fact is that at the conclusion of the visit she came to pick him up at the airport but did not get out of the car, thereby attracting a lot of raised eyebrows. She created additional confusion of just the opposite kind when she agreed to accompany the wife of Sese Seku Mobutu, at the time of his visit in Israel. "With this woman from Africa," said a senior government official, "it was easy for her to manage. She did not have to speak to her. But with Nancy Reagan she was really afraid of a meeting."

One senior official tells of Sonya's reaction when asked to accompany her husband on his scheduled trip to Britain. They explained to Sonya that Shimon would meet with the Queen of England and that she should be with him in order to comply with the rules of etiquette. Shimon Peres himself asked several of his advisors to try to convince Sonya. One of those advisors went to talk to her. Sonya asked him what would happen there. The advisor said: "You will have to ride in a carriage to Buckingham Palace to meet the queen." Sonya's reaction: "Whoa... whoa... whoa... I don't want to hear of it."

Bo'az Applebaum knows Sonya well. In his opinion "the fact that Sonya does not appear in public stems simply from modesty and shyness. She kind of recoils from everything that smacks of ceremonies and exposure, and she lives with a man whose whole life is ceremonies and exposure." Mati Golan, who is writing Peres' biography, has a somewhat different opinion about the seclusion of the prime minister's wife: "Sonya," Golan says, "did not marry her husband in the normal sense. She told her husband what few women say: 'I will live for you. I will be here when you need me. Don't bother me with your things. I will help you with everything you need and especially I will not nag

you.' Anyone who says that she does not agree to appear in public out of fear does not know Sonya. She, personally, is not afraid. If her husband wants to be in the public eye, let him. She will look out for her family and herself. She feels no need to be a famous person. In some fashion the accident befell her of falling in love with a man who does want to be famous." "I have seen Sonya," Golan says, "in intimate circumstances. She is not a quiet woman. She always takes part in the conversation. Were I to compare her to the wives of other public figures, the balance would be in her favor."

One relative says: "The fact that Sonya did not develop while her husband ran ahead with his career is what caused her seclusion. In that case the seclusion stems either from bitterness or from lack of self-confidence." Another relative, Yizhar Buchman, says: "Most of the time she sees her husband via the TV screen. Her husband is, in fact, the prime minister, but at home she is the boss. It makes no difference. One day we visited them. Shimon got up from sleeping and wanted to go to the pool. He asked her for some money."

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ISRAEL

BACKGROUND ON DEATH PENALTY GIVEN

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Re'uven Pedahzur: "The Death Penalty Has Been Imposed Seven Times, But the Sentence Has Always Been Reduced to Imprisonment"]

[Text] The death penalty was first imposed by the military court on a terrorist in June 1965, most recently in December 1983. In April 1979, the Begin government decided to reinstate the military prosecutors' right to demand the death penalty.

Seven times, thus far, military courts have imposed the death penalty on terrorists. The first time was in June 1965 and the last time was in December 1983. In every case, the sentencing was appealed and changed to imprisonment. In each of the seven cases, terrorists were sentenced to death based on defense laws (for times of emergency) of 1945, section 58, which deals with the use of fire arms. It should be noted that according to the law, the death penalty cannot be imposed on someone who commits murder using a stone.

Following the Six-Day War, on 29 October 1967, the government instructed its legal advisor and the military judge advocate general that judge advocates and military prosecutors appearing in military courts should not demand the death penalty.

This situation existed until a government decision, on 29 April 1979, when, by an overwhelming majority, the government supported Prime Minister Begin's initiative to "rescind the decisions of the previous administration, according to which military prosecutors were to refrain from demanding the death penalty for terrorists who were found guilty of committing cruel and inhuman acts." Since then, it has been an accepted practice that the considerations for imposing the death penalty are decided by the general prosecuting authorities: the government's legal advisor and the military judge advocate general.

There is a difference in principle between trials held in military courts in the State of Israel and those held in courts of law in the territories. In any case where the death penalty is imposed in a military court in Israel, there is the possibility of an automatic appeal before the military appellate court. In the territories, there are no appellate courts. In these cases, it is the regional heads of command who commute the sentence. This was true in August of 1970, when the regional commander for Judaea and Samaria, Brig Gen Rafa'el Vardi, on that very same day, reduced the sentence imposed on two terrorists to life imprisonment.

It should be noted, too, that the chief of staff is allowed to commute death penalties imposed by military courts within the State of Israel. Another restriction is that the death penalty cannot be imposed in a military court unless two jurists sit on the bench.

Only One Exception

Military sources reported yesterday that there is no decision according to which the military prosecutor will not ask for the death penalty in trials involving terrorists. The military prosecutor may ask for the death penalty only in consultation with his commander, with the military judge advocate general and similar authorities.

In any event, it is clear that the military prosecutor may not, based on his own judgment alone and in his own name, ask for the death penalty. In only one case did a military prosecutor demand the death penalty without the proper authority, without consulting with the military judge advocate general. That was the trial of the Bromberg murderers in 1983. Then, too, the death penalty was rescinded by military appellate court and the military prosecutor was removed from his position.

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CSO: 4423/87

ISRAEL

MIDYEAR CRIME STATISTICS REPORTED

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by Re'uven Shapira: "A 170 Percent Increase in White Collar Crime"]

[Text] According to mid-year crime statistics released yesterday by the police, a significant increase in the "murder index" in Israel was reported since the beginning of the year. For the first half of 1985 (through the end of June), 43 people were murdered in Israel, as compared with 37 in the same period last year.

The data do not include the murder of the teachers in 'Afula and several other murders that occurred in the last month, which reinforce the upward trend in the number of murders taking place in Israel. However, the national police command emphasizes that conclusions cannot yet be drawn about the annual crime picture, because the data cover mid-year statistics only.

In terms of general crimes reported to the police, from January to June of this year, there was a 4.5 percent decrease compared with the same period last year. For most categories of crimes, decreases of more than 10 percent were reported, the most outstanding being robbery, arson and business break-ins. Also, in the categories of malicious damage to property, serious injury and assault, decreases were recorded.

In contrast, increases were reported in the number of sexual crimes. For the first half of 1985, 128 rapes were recorded, as compared with 120 during the same period last year (a 7 percent increase). Similarly, 172 forcible sexual assaults were recorded, compared with 155 incidents over the same period last year (an 11 percent increase).

One unusual increase, 170 percent (almost triple), was reported in the number of white collar crimes. During the first half of the year, 495 investigations were opened in this area, compared with 184 over the same period last year. The police estimate that this "impressive" increase in the number of white collar crimes reported is the direct result of the difficult economic situation.

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CSO: 4423/87

ISRAEL

INDUSTRY, EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS SURVEYED

Tel Aviv TECKHNOLOGIYOT in Hebrew Aug 85 pp 36-39

[Article: "Forecast from the Center for Industrial Planning in the Office of Industry and Trade: An Increase of Approximately 30 Percent in Civilian Electronic Exports"]

[Text] The frequent upheavals that have racked the economy over the last few years make it difficult to track what is happening within it. Managers in business and industrial sectors are usually isolated in their own closed environments, in an effort to be up to date on the complexity of constant changes in economic conditions. The survey presented here constitutes an opportunity to keep abreast of industrial developments from 1984 alongside projections for 1985, from a broad and comprehensive view.

The statistics presented in the context of this survey demonstrate the relative size of the electronics industry in Israeli industry as a whole. In the electronics and metallurgy sector, output increased at significant levels during 1984 and the majority of employment was concentrated in this sector as well. Approximately one quarter of all investments and increased employment have, of late, been concentrated in the electronics sector alone. According to estimates from the Center for Industrial Planning in the Office of Industry and Trade, this concentration is accompanied by a change in the structure of industry, the force of which will be felt over the next few years.

The leading group this year is projected to be the metallurgy and electronics group, where approximately a 20 percent increase is anticipated, largely due to an approximate growth of 30 percent or more in civilian electronics, a significant increase in aircraft and aircraft parts exports, and a more modest increase in other components. A decrease is anticipated in local sales for defense requirements.

The survey was submitted to TECKHNOLOGIYOT by Tamar Ben Yosef, acting head of the Center for Planning and Industry. Howard Rose, Genya Gurvitz and Yo'av Betan participated in the preparation of the survey.

In the year 1984, industrial activity accelerated--output increased approximately 5 percent and exports by approximately 15 percent. The expanded scope of production and exports rested on the increased use of the existing labor reserve, which had not been fully exploited in previous years. The number of people employed hardly increased (1 percent). Investments remained at the same level as the previous year (2 percent growth), following 2 years of significant increases. The bulk of increased output was the result of increased exports, which due to a combination of favorable conditions in international markets and political measures adopted in Israel--profit stabilization and local market restraints--increased at a significant rate (approximately 17 percent excluding diamonds).

Sales to local markets increased at a rate of less than 2 percent, and in several sectors increases were minimal. The policy of restraint was expressed in reduced private consumption (-5.6 percent), reduced local defense spending (-7.1 percent), and reduced investment in construction (-9.8 percent). As a result, a freeze or decrease occurred in local sales from sectors producing consumable goods (textiles, clothing, paper and print); or sectors producing building products (wood, mining, quarrying and non-metal chemicals); and in sectors selling defense equipment and investment products (metal products, machines, electric and electronic equipment, and transportation equipment).

The various influences on the local and foreign markets expressed themselves in increased production in several heavy export sectors and in several other sectors wherein local demand increased. Production increased at significant rates in the metallurgy and electronics groups due to increased exports; in the chemicals and rubber-plastic group, production grew, due either to increased exports or increased sales to local markets. In the remaining sectors, production increased at modest rates, with some sectors experiencing declines (clothing, wood, print and non-metal minerals).

Most of the growth in employment this year (approximately half of the gross increase) was concentrated, as in every previous year, in metallurgy and electronics, due to products designated for export. Approximately one quarter of all investments and of the growth in employment was concentrated most recently in the electronics sector alone. This concentration has caused a change in the industrial structure, the effects of which will be felt in years to come.

Exports

In 1984, industrial exports grew at a rate of approximately 14 percent, and excluding diamonds, at a rate of approximately 17 percent. Expansion occurred in almost every industrial sector, this following a slowdown, the initial effects of which were evidenced in 1981. The most striking increase in exports (approximately 10 percent in dollars) was to the European Common Market, after 3 years of declines in most sectors. Exports to the United States grew at a rate, in dollars, of approximately 20 percent, in keeping with the multi-year average of the last decade. The growth in exports encompasses, as always, long-term processes of maturing investments, together with special circumstances related to this year in particular: recovery in international markets, steady profitability, restraint in local markets, and solidification of sources within sectors.

The recovery of the world economy influenced sales in all industrial sectors. In sectors selling to individuals and firms, the influence of increased demand for consumer goods and investment products was direct; in sectors selling to public bodies, above all defense, increased optimism and a sense of security contributed to the signing of new agreements. This recovery was particularly evident starting in the last quarter of 1983, and was expressed in a real increase of approximately 12 percent in the scope of exports by industrial nations during the last 9 months of 1984. Parallel to this, the accelerated pace of the shekel's devaluation against the dollar was at work, following an intentional slowdown in 1983, which brought about the strengthening of the "real" exchange rate against the dollar over the entire year, and a qualified stoppage of its erosion against European currencies during the first half of the year.

Restraints on local demand in Israel brought about an increased effort to reach foreign markets; and stimulated trade from the local market into export markets, mainly in sectors selling to private and defense consumers. In the food, textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper and base metals sectors, export increases were multiplied still further as a result of restraints on private consumption and construction. In the entire metallurgy and electronics group, surpluses were directed to foreign markets following a significant decrease in purchases by local defense buyers and following 2 years of preparation and limited local investments in machinery and equipment.

The sectors leading in increased exports were growth sectors whose exports had increased over the entire decade, following long-term planning and maturing investments in physical capital and in marketing. It is worthwhile noting that the significant growth in electronics sales has continued for 5 consecutive years, mainly in civilian products for industrial control, medicine and science. In this group, metal products, machinery, chemicals, rubber and plastic are included.

In several sectors, combined factors were at work, encompassing the nature of the product and the trade in that product. In the food sector, exports increased mainly as a result of growing sales of fruit preserves to Europe, this due to decreased competition from Brazil, which in turn channelled more of its exports to the United States (following the frost in Florida). In the international market for quarried products and chemicals, which is based on raw materials found in Israel (potassium, phosphates, fertilizers, pesticides and industrial chemicals) and on constantly changing cyclical trends, signs of recovery were in evidence since the middle of the previous year. This was expressed in the rising prices in most chemical sectors, mining and quarrying. The demand for military and civilian aircraft, which had been affected by world recession and economic difficulties in developing countries, experiences growth following 2 years of significant declines, and several new contracts were signed.

Employment

The work force employed in industry increased only nominally (approximately a 1 percent change) and expanded production was based on better exploitation of the existing work force, either by increasing working hours, or by increasing annual production. It appears that there is no trend to expanding the scope

of employment. The average monthly number of job openings for industrial workers was approximately 6,700, as compared with 8,000 for the last 4 years, and approximately 10,000-12,000 at the end of 1970. The reduction in the number of job openings is also an indication of an atmosphere of insecurity and the expectation that activity will slow down. These expectations are not expressed in immediate layoffs. Usually, in fact, there is a gap of months, even years, between a production slowdown and the beginning of layoffs. In the textiles group, for example, significant reductions of workers began only this year, although the industry has been suffering export setbacks for 3 years now, and reductions in their local markets since last year. In sectors supplying construction materials (wood, mining and quarrying products, non-metal minerals and base metals) and in the transportation equipment sector, reductions in the work force have been taking place for several years.

It is a known fact that following a sluggish local market, there are industrial sectors, especially those that are based on local demand for consumer and defense products, wherein workers are employed who are not fully exploited. In these sectors, efforts are nonetheless being made to increase the ability to produce for export, although complete success cannot be expected, especially in the short term. Hourly production has not increased in four out of five metal groups, and actually declined in several other sectors. There has been no growth in productivity for the last 5 years in the wood, paper, print, non-metal minerals, base metals and transportation equipment sectors--evidence of the fact that workers are kept despite sluggishness in local demand.

Despite the overall slowdown, some sectors have absorbed significant numbers of employees--in metal products, machinery, electric and electronics products--in conjunction with increased investments earmarked for export. In the food sector, workers have been absorbed for several years, as an investment principally in the local market. Even in those industrial sectors where the overall rate of employment has been reduced, there are groups that continue to absorb new workers. Absorption is concentrated in export sectors and sophisticated enterprises, and it is accompanied by qualitative changes--a growth in the ratio of scientists and technicians employed.

Investments

In 1984, industrial investments stayed at the same level as the previous year (a growth rate of approximately 2 percent), following 2 years of significant expansion. (The above statistic is based on 9-month data. From October through the end of the year, there was a freeze on the transfer of funds for purposes of allowed exports. For this reason, the annual statistics may be even lower.) Most of the investments (approximately half) were concentrated in four growth sectors in the metals group (electric and electronic products, metal products, machinery and transportation equipment), with the electronics field in the lead. Investments in this area account for approximately one quarter of the overall total, for the 4th year running. There has also been growth in two additional export sectors--rubber and plastic products. Investments declined, at a significant rate, in the mining and quarrying sectors, with the Maklef project, in the textiles, clothing and leather goods group, which has experienced difficulties for several years, as well as in sectors supplying construction materials (wood, base metals and non-metal minerals).

Industrial sectors are traditionally subject to fluctuations, due to circumstances such as the timing of major investment projects. For this reason, it is difficult to trace the causes of this last year's standstill or to predict developments in the near future. The completion of several large projects (principally the Maklef project in the Dead Sea and in the chemicals sector) in effect reduced investments. On the other hand, other projects were begun this year, and will continue over the next few years (mainly in electronics and transportation equipment and will cause a trend in the opposite direction.

The existing scope of investments would mean an increase of approximately 5 percent in the total capital stock in industry. However, this growth does not divide equally. Expansion in electronics is approximately 20 percent, in the transportation, chemicals, rubber, plastic and metal products sectors, it is approximately 5-10 percent. But the growth rate in most other sectors is extremely modest. In traditional industrial sectors, the scope of investments has been reduced for several years now, due to objective factors and following the government's policy of giving preference to export industries and sophisticated sectors. As a result, in the textile, clothing, leather, wood, base metals, paper, print and non-metal minerals sectors, the growth rate reached approximately 70 percent of total gross investments. Last year, the growth rate in the first five sectors above was higher than gross investments--in other words, capital stock showed a downward trend.

Forecast for 1985

Last year, industrial output grew at a rate of approximately 5 percent, with most of the growth based on exports (approximately 15 percent), while production for local markets practically remained the same (approximately 2 percent). In 1985, export growth is expected to be approximately 10.5 percent, and excluding diamonds, approximately 12 percent. This development will be spurred by economic recovery in the Western world, as projected by international sources (industrial exports from OECD countries are projected to increase in 1985 at a rate of approximately 6 percent, as compared with 9 percent in the previous year, and as compared with an approximately 3 percent decrease in 1983). The agreement that was signed with the United States to establish a free trade zone will be an additional impetus to export growth.

The leading group will be that of metals and electronics, wherein exports are expected to grow by approximately 20 percent, largely as a result of an approximate 30 percent or more increase in civilian electronics; there will be significant growth in the export of aircraft and parts, and more modest growth in other components. In the chemicals and quarried products market, the positive trend which began in mid-1983 will continue, and a growth rate of approximately 10 percent is anticipated. In those sectors selling consumer goods to Europe (mainly textiles, food and other light industries), development is not expected to exceed 5 percent, unless there is a real change in the relationship between European currencies and the dollar, or in the compensatory policy for these sectors.

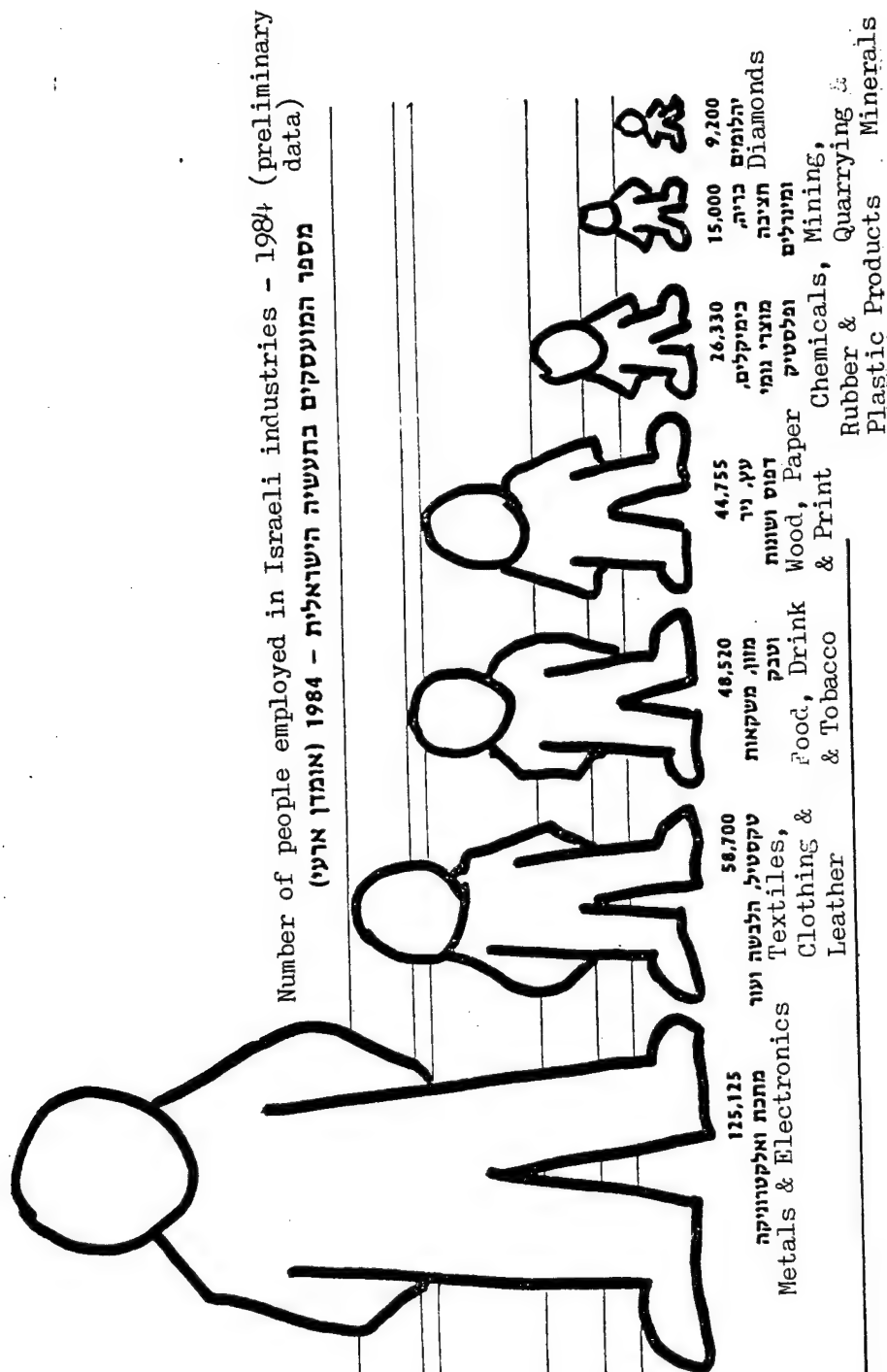
In the local market, the existing policy of restraint is expected to continue or even to become more stringent. Production for the local market will grow approximately 1-2 percent, as compared with approximately 2 percent in 1984. Local sales for private consumption (except food), construction and defense needs are expected to fall.

As a result of the above, industrial output will grow at a rate of approximately 2-3 percent, which will translate into increased employment of 1 percent. Budget cuts in investments for 1985-1986 are expected to cause a real decline of approximately 10 percent in the scope of authorized investments, approximately 5 percent overall. Expenditures on marketing will remain at the same level as in 1984.

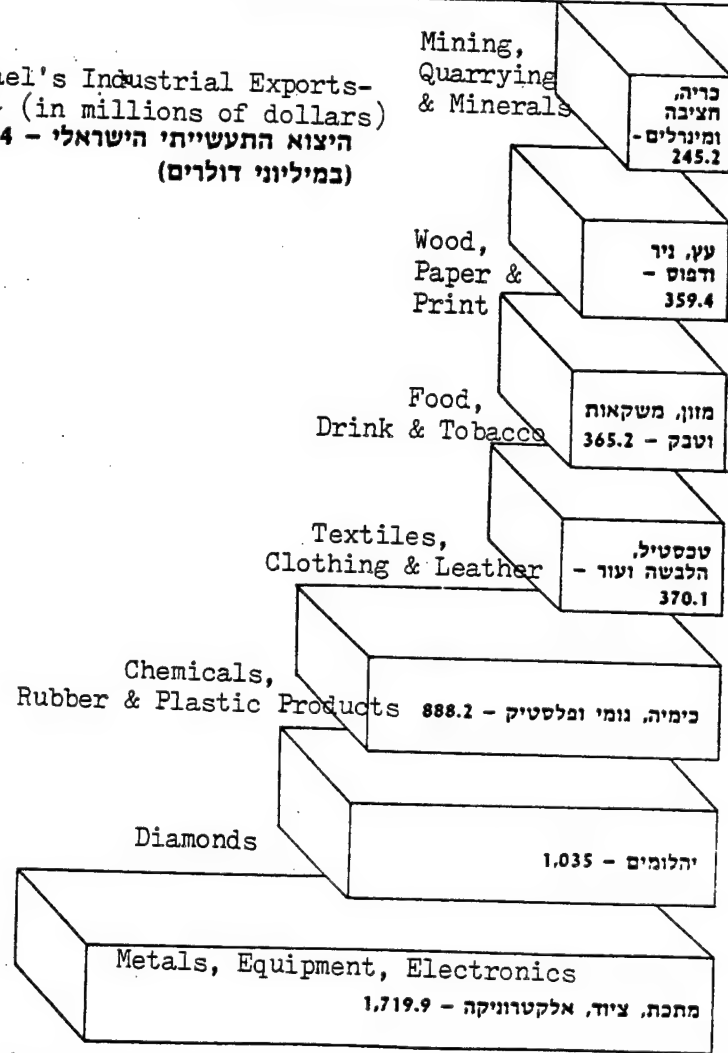
Due to the prevailing sluggishness of the local market, there are already known pockets of exposed and concealed unemployment. Since employment controls are not imposed in exact coordination with the scope of production, the fear exists that further reductions in production will cause incremental layoffs at a rate greater than that required by immediate changes in the economy. There also exists, however, the possibility of transferring workers from local sectors to export sectors, although even if this possibility were to be fully exploited--which is neither an immediate nor a realistic opportunity--it would not bring about more than 1 percent increase in employment noted above.

Over the last 5 years, the growth in industrial output has slowed down. The growth rate in the number of people employed is minimal (the annual average being approximately 0.6 percent, as compared with 1.8 percent overall). Absorption is concentrated in isolated sectors: electrical and electronic equipment, metal products, food, print and others. Against this background, the suggestions voiced recently about a policy of restraint that will cause employees from service sectors to move into production sectors does not appear to be viable in the short term. Such suggestions are better implemented in a growing economy, under full employment conditions. In Israeli industry, there is neither the capability nor the demand at this point in time for massive absorption of manpower. If there is indeed an interest in moving workers into production sectors, a new framework of long-term growth must first be created.

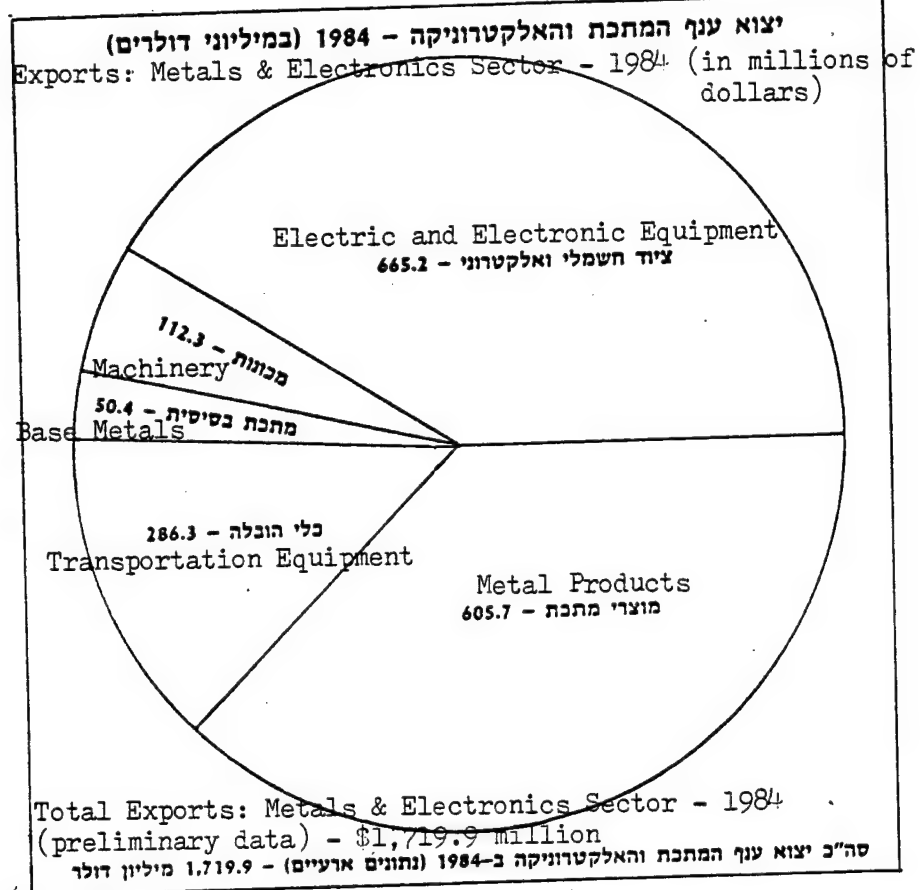
* All growth rates cited above are real, unless otherwise noted.



Israel's Industrial Exports-
1984 (in millions of dollars)
היצוא התעשייתי הישראלי - 1984
(במיליוני דולרים)



Note: Total industrial exports (preliminary data) for 1984 reached \$4,983 million.
הערה: סה"כ היצוא התעשייתי (נתונים ארעיים) ל-1984 הגיע ל-4,983 מיליוני דולרים.



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 CSO: 4423/87

ISRAEL

SOLAR POND USE DESCRIBED

Tel Aviv ISRAEL ENERGY NEWS in English Summer 85 pp 7-11

[Text]

A solar pond is a man-made lake that traps and stores the sun's energy. Put one together with a turbo-generator that converts the sun-warmed waters into electricity, and you have a solar-pond power plant. On the shores of the Dead Sea, the world's largest such plant — built by Ormat Turbines — is turning sunlight into 5 megawatts of electrical power.

What could be simpler than sunlight? Yet, in order to make direct use of this simplest of energy resources, some exceedingly complex devices have been invented. Photovoltaic collectors, computer-controlled heliostats, orbiting solar power stations — all are testimonials to the ingenuity necessary to convert the sun's rays into useful energy.

But there are simpler techniques for putting sunlight to work — techniques which may have lower conversion efficiencies, but whose relative simplicity can pay dividends in lower installation costs, higher reliability, and greater relevance to the energy needs of developing countries. One such technique is the use of saline solar ponds to store sun energy, which can then be converted into electricity by special generators.

On the shores of Israel's Dead Sea, at Beit HaAravah, is the largest electricity-generating solar-pond facility in the world. The 5-MW plant was connected to the national power grid in July 1984; beginning this summer, it will be operated continuously, rather than intermittently as at present. The electricity is generated from heat stored in solar ponds covering 250,000 m², filled with water from the Dead Sea and from local, brackish water wells. Built by Israeli firms — Ormat Turbines of Yavneh and its Solmat Systems

subsidiary — the installation is one in a series of progressively larger plants that Ormat has built in the course of developing its solar-pond power-plant system. The first such plant, built at Ormat's Yavneh headquarters, generated 6 kW; the next, at Ein Boqueq on the Dead Sea, produced 150 kW. Ormat estimates that solar ponds could one day supply Israel with as much as 2,000 MW — a significant amount in a country whose total generating capacity is currently 3,700 MW.

The basic principle of solar ponds could hardly be simpler. A man-made pool of water is warmed by the sun, storing heat that can be used to drive special turbines.

But not every body of water can be a solar pond. An ordinary pond has water of uniform density throughout. Sunlight passes through the water, heating the pond's bottom layers. The warmer bottom water thus becomes lighter, rising to the surface, and is displaced by heavier cold water from the pond's upper layers. This water movement causes convection currents, which rapidly disperse heat throughout the pond and prevent any portion of it from reaching a high temperature.

A solar pond, though, is non-convecting. Dissolved salt makes the water at the bottom of the pond heavier in density than the water on top. The salt concentration (and, therefore, the density) increases with depth. The solar radiation penetrates the pond and heats the lower layers of water; these layers get hotter but do not rise to the surface, because they are denser and heavier than the top layers. The heat is thus "trapped" at the bottom of the pond.

With no convection currents to disperse the heat, the temperature of the bottom layer can rise nearly to boiling. This bottom layer of hot brine, called the "storage zone" of the pond, is the energy-accumulating element of the system. The pond's upper layer

remains cool, while the stratified intermediate layers effectively insulate against heat losses.

Solar ponds are also found in nature. One, located near Eilat on the Red Sea coast, has a bottom temperature approaching 70°C; there are others in the US (Hot Lake, in Oroville, Washington), Hungary, Venezuela, Rumania, and even Antarctica.

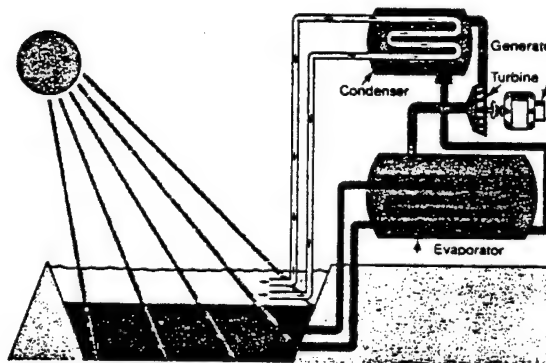
To store heat, a solar pond must be protected from wind and other factors which can disturb its layered structure. (The Dead Sea and the US Great Salt Lake, despite their high salt concentrations, are

not solar ponds because wind-caused agitation prevents them from forming layers.) Ormat engineers designed plastic nets which float on the pond's surface, preventing winds from troubling the waters. Israeli scientists have also found ways to control algal growth in the ponds, which can block sunlight and reduce efficiency by as much as 30%.

Turbines Without Steam

Conventional turbines used to generate electricity are powered by steam with a temperature of 500°C . The water in solar ponds seldom gets hotter than some 80°C ; another way of converting this heat to electricity is thus needed. One solution is the "Rankine-cycle" turbine, which uses organic fluids whose boiling point is lower than that of water. Lucien Y. Bronicki, Ormat's founder and president, and his staff have developed a range of technologies based on Rankine turbines. Since its inception in 1965, the company has grown into a major exporter of the machines, which are used to make electricity from various sources of "low-grade" heat, including industrial waste heat, geothermal hot springs, and biomass combustion. In combination with gas burners, the turbines have also served as reliable, low-maintenance sources of electricity for remote areas (see box story).

Schema of solar pond power station: Hot brine from the pond's bottom layer is pumped to an evaporator. Heat from brine vaporizes an organic fluid, which drives the turbine and generator. Cool water from the pond's top layer condenses the vapor back to a fluid.



The ponds and the Ormat turbine make up a plant with low operating costs, but also relatively low efficiency. The pond captures about 20% of incident radiation, while the turbine's total efficiency is about 8.5%; the system's overall efficiency is thus about 1.5%. One advantage of the pond-turbine arrangement is that the ponds act as energy-storage devices as well as collectors. The plant can thus continue to generate electricity at night and on cloudy days.

The Road to Beit HaAravah

Ormat began to implement the pond-turbine idea near its factory in Yavneh in the mid-seventies with a 1,400-m² pond and power plant that delivered 6 kW of electricity. In December 1979, Ormat began operating a 7,500-m² pond and plant at Ein Boqeq on the Dead Sea. The plant, which generated 150 kW, gave Ormat's engineers the confidence to begin planning a commercial-sized facility. Picking the right size for the new project was crucial, as Ormat Vice-President Yosef Shiloah explains: "Our next facility had to be large enough to demonstrate commercial viability, but small enough to be technically feasible."

The new facility, completed in December 1983, has 250,000 m² of collecting surface comprising two ponds — one measuring 40,000 m², and the other 210,000 m². As noted above, it produces 5 MW; the ponds' bottom layers, made up of brine from the Dead Sea, reach 85°C. Connected to Israel's electricity grid in July 1984, the Beit HaAravah plant took less than three years to build; today, Shiloah feels, the job could be done in two years.

Learning From Experience

Lessons learned in building the Beit HaAravah project should contribute to the cost-effectiveness of future projects, Shiloah notes; one example is the plastic liner used to seal the pond bottom. "Seepage from the pond is like an oil leak," he explains. "You're losing energy." Sealing the pond bottom was thus a necessary but — until Beit HaAravah — expensive process. "We knew we had to find a way of sealing the pond bottom that would not only be reliable, but cheap," Shiloah recalls. The method ultimately used, developed at the Technion — Israel Institute of Technology, uses local earth and a special plastic to protect against leaks.

Piping was another problem. In order to collect the low-density energy which the sun provides, solar collectors — whatever their type — must be spread over a considerable area. Transferring the heat from the different parts of the collector to a central location is a challenging engineering task. Ormat engineers were concerned that they might have to pipe the hot brine from many different parts of the pond, which would have meant installing an extensive

Ormat Turbines

Ormat Turbines' main line of business is the manufacture of a variety of turbines that generate electric power from low-temperature (90°-200°C) heat sources, including solar energy, geothermal heat, and industrial waste heat. Ormat was founded in 1965 by its current president, Lucien Y. Bronicki. Since then, the firm has adapted its turbines to an ever-widening range of applications; today, over 3,000 Ormat turbines are operating in 40 countries, and the company is one of Israel's leading energy-technology exporters, with millions of dollars worth of sales abroad each year.

The key to Ormat's success is a Rankine-cycle turbine containing an organic fluid that can vaporize below the boiling point of water. Energy converters incorporating the turbogenerator have a number of applications:

- **Solar energy**, collected and stored by man-made solar ponds, like those at Beit HaAravah (see main article).

- **Geothermal energy**, in the form of low-grade geothermal steam or hot water from thermal drills, springs, and geysers. Ormat offers one-megawatt geothermal energy converters as well as larger and smaller units; such converters are now used in both North and Central America.

- **Industrial waste heat**, from industrial steam, hot water and air, process fluids, stack gases, and other sources, can be converted into useful electricity. Ormat turbogenerators are currently used for this purpose in paper mills, oil refineries, fertilizer plants, incinerators, and other industries in Western Europe and North America. Power packages ranging from 300 to 1,200 kilowatts are available.

- **Biomass combustion** particularly interests many developing nations. Electricity is generated by burning agricultural waste, such as bagasse (a by-product of sugar production), coconut husks, and forest waste. Such generators can provide electricity to areas that otherwise cannot afford it, and help reduce oil-import bills. The turbogenerators can use heat from almost anything that burns: natural gas, wood, coal, alcohol, and even combustible industrial and organic wastes.

Ormat has, in short, built a solid export business through its creative approaches to alternative energy

sources. The company also surveys such energy sources for prospective clients, and makes recommendations.

Ormat also manufactures self-contained, virtually maintenance-free generators for remote locations. Powered by combustible fuels (including alcohol), the generators operate even in the most extreme hot or cold environments — from +50° to -50°C. The generators are currently in use on every continent, in a wide variety of locations: Eskimo villages in the Arctic, remote telecommunication stations in the Australian outback, and on top of Mt. Blanc.

Developing nations' energy needs have been a special focus for Ormat. Its biomass-fueled generators and low-maintenance generators for remote locations can play an important part in rural electrification, as can solar-pond power plants. Ormat has also displayed a sense of social responsibility at home: together with the Ministry of Labor and ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training), it operates at its manufacturing complex a vocational training school for local teenagers, many of whom go on to work at Ormat and other industries in the area.

pipng system. "We knew that it was theoretically possible to take water from a single point in the pond, but we wanted to see whether this was less efficient than taking water from many different points," Shiloah recalls. "In the end, we found there was no loss of efficiency" — which meant big savings on piping and installation costs. "We moved the extra pipe from the first pond over to the second," Shiloah adds. "We also wanted to see whether an irregularly shaped pond would be any less efficient than the

rectangular ponds we had used previously." Irregularly shaped ponds could save money on sites with built-in physical obstacles like the hills and hummocks in the desert landscape near the Dead Sea. Building square ponds on such sites would involve major civil-engineering work. Here, too, the answer was positive: pond shape did not affect efficiency.

Ormat was not the only participant in the project; it was aided by its subsidiary, Solmat Systems, and by the scientists who developed the solar-pond technology. Ormat and Solmat were represented on a steering committee headed by the Israeli Ministry of Energy, which had designated the facility as a National Research Project. The Israeli government contributed about \$16 million of the project's \$21-million total cost, and Ormat arranged financing for the balance. The pond and piping cost about \$7.5 million,

Cost-Effectiveness

The "cost-installed" of the Beit HaAravah facility was about \$3,000/kW-installed, for peak-load operation; but, as Shiloah points out, this includes the cost of both the power plant and the "fuel equivalent" (i.e., the solar pond). Ormat officials point out that their process uses a known, highly reliable technology (over 3,000 turbines have been installed in 40 countries); local labor resources and material can be used (except for the turbines), and installation costs can be accurately predicted. Yield, too, is predictable; one square kilometer of solar pond (about four times the size of the Beit HaAravah pond) provides an annual low-temperature thermal yield of about 40,000 tons of fuel-oil equivalent. This can be converted to an annual net electrical output of about 24 million kW-hours. Moreover, solar ponds can be inexpensively expanded to meet growing power needs. Shiloah estimates that each square meter added, once the facility is built, would cost \$10. Optimum plant size is on the order of 20-50 MW; such plants can be combined in clusters to provide more generating capacity. Though smaller than optimal, a 5-MW facility like that at Beit HaAravah involves only a small cost penalty.

The solar-pond system has other advantages, points out Ormat Special-Projects Manager Michael Gill. It can be designed to deliver power at either a "base load" or peaking level, it can be started up quickly, and it can continue generating power overnight and on cloudy days. It takes only three or four people to operate a plant like the one at Beit HaAravah; dust, a maintenance problem with other types of solar collectors, does not interfere with operation. The ponds require little maintenance, though the salinity gradient must be controlled; Shiloah contrasts this with mirror-type solar concentrators, which must be maintained in dust-free condition to operate at top efficiency.

Costs for Ormat's system, Shiloah emphasizes, are site-specific: "At Beit HaAravah we use brine from the Dead Sea, and brackish water from local desert wells. I wouldn't install this system where we'd have to bring in drinking or irrigation water." The need for local sources of saline water is an advantage as well as a limitation, since solar ponds can help solve environmental problems created by saline run-off from industrial operations such as mining and from agriculture.

For Ormat, the importance of the Beit HaAravah project is that it demonstrates the feasibility of a system that, for nations with the right combination of salt, water, earth and sun, can reduce oil dependency. Shiloah sees the system as especially relevant to electricity generation in remote areas, where the alternative may be an expensive extension of the power grid, or costly diesel generation.

Developing nations should find the system especially appropriate, Shiloah adds, because it relies on simple, proven technology. Since the ponds are constructed with local labor and materials, local input in building a solar-pond power plant is 50% or more: only the power generating package need be

imported, in contrast to other systems, for which both collectors and power plant must be purchased abroad. Shiloah cites Central American and African countries as potential beneficiaries of the system.

Ormat's solar-pond project has propelled Israel into the front ranks of R&D in this area. The solar-pond system should not, cautions Michael Gill, be confused with a low-tech, "simple is beautiful" approach; "the basic concept is simple," he notes, "but we've brought three decades of experience and expertise into making it work." A remarkable marriage of high- and low-tech, the Beit HaAravah plant is a milestone in the international quest for affordable solar electricity.

CSO: 4400/21

ISRAEL

STATISTICS ON ENERGY USE

Tel Aviv ISRAEL ENERGY NEWS in English Summer 85 pp 11-14

[Text]

Eleven years after the OPEC boycott, the Israeli economy still runs on imported oil. The exception is electricity generation; half of the country's electric power now comes from coal. A statistical look at Israel's energy economy shows why diversifying energy sources is a top priority.

Israel has practically no domestic energy sources. Imported fuel, mostly oil and coal, supplies 98% of its energy needs. Importing fuel is costly for Israel. The nation's 1984 fuel-import bill totalled \$1.45 billion; of this, about \$150 million was spent on coal, with the rest going for petroleum (see table). Fuel imports widen Israel's trade gap and drain its foreign-currency reserves.

ISRAEL'S FUEL-IMPORT BILL
(in \$ millions)

	79	80	81	82	83	84
Oil	1,243	1,799	1,685	1,789	1,460	1,428
Coal	-	-	20*	55*	115*	149
Total			1,705	1,844	1,575	1,577

At a paper mill, Ormat turbines are used to generate electricity from industrial waste heat.

* Estimated.

Oil figures are c.i.f. values.

SOURCE: Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure.

Imported fuel accounted for 9.4% of Israel's total import bill in the first nine months of 1984; this is less than the 11% recorded in 1983, but is still high.

Reducing its dependence on imported energy could go a long way towards solving Israel's balance-of-payments problems. In 1983, for example, the country's \$1.6-billion fuel-import bill constituted almost one-third of its \$5-billion balance-of-trade gap. Israel has another good reason to reduce energy

imports: an economy running mostly on oil is subject to the vagaries of the world oil market, dominated by countries hostile to Israel. Although the country has fuel stockpiles and a treaty with the US (signed in 1979) guaranteeing its oil supply, Israeli policy-makers see the need to wean the country from oil.

The impact of oil prices on the economy was brought home in the 1972-80 period. In 1972, Israel's oil-import bill represented only 1.3% of the country's national product; by 1981, it was up to 11%. Increases in energy costs are one reason the economy's growth rate slackened in this period from 10% annually in 1960-72 to 3% annually in 1972-82. True, oil prices have dropped in the last few years and oil imports accounted for only 7% of the national product in 1984, but this could change.

Nations that have supplied Israel with oil over the last few years include Mexico, Norway, Venezuela, and Egypt. Coal suppliers include South Africa, Australia, the US, and Britain. The "spot" markets are another source of both oil and coal. To pay these countries, Israel must dip into its dwindling foreign-currency reserves. To soften the blow, Israel has encouraged its energy suppliers to increase their purchases of Israeli goods. Israel has reached an "understanding" with Mexico that the latter will increase its import of Israeli goods to about \$100 million to compensate for the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of Mexican oil Israel buys; similarly, Colombia, which by 1987 will supply 25% of Israel's coal imports, has agreed to increase its imports of Israeli goods.

Oil-to-Coal Changeover

Reducing its dependence on imported fuel, particularly oil, is clearly a national priority for Israel.

To replace a substantial portion of the oil it now imports, Israel must either find domestic sources of oil or gas, develop some other locally available energy source (such as solar energy, wind, or solid waste), build nuclear reactors, or switch to another imported fuel, like coal.

Israel has explored all four options. \$250 million have been spent in the last decade alone searching for oil, so far to no avail.

Substantial oil-shale reserves exist in the Negev desert (see article on PAMA, p. 14), but technical and economic hurdles must be overcome before they can be commercialized. Israel is currently negotiating

the purchase of several nuclear reactors from France, but these, too, would take several years to become operational. While Israel has made great strides in alternative-energy use, especially solar energy, for the near future these alternatives can supply only a small fraction of the economy's energy needs. Thus, for the next decade and perhaps longer, coal use may be the single most important component of Israel's energy-diversification program.

Since 1981, coal has played an increasing role in Israel's energy economy. It currently accounts for about 17% of the country's primary energy supply (Graph 1). This is good news for several reasons.

GRAPH 1
ISRAEL'S ENERGY SOURCES
Primary Energy Consumption, 1981-1984
(millions TOE)

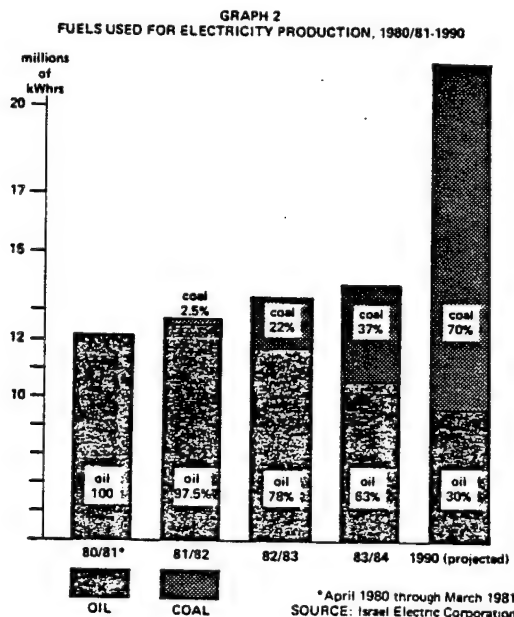


SOURCE: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Coal is cheaper than oil: \$95-113 per TOE, compared to \$180-190 per TOE of oil. (Prices of oil and coal cannot be compared on a simple per-ton basis be-

cause a ton of oil produces more heat than a ton of coal. Thus, the price cited is what it costs to buy a certain amount of energy, called a TOE.) Two factors — the recent decline in oil prices, and the increased use of relatively inexpensive coal — have combined to reduce Israel's fuel-import bill substantially since 1982 (see table). Coal also has a political advantage: the world's coal producers are, as a group, friendlier to Israel than the major oil producers.

Coal is an unfamiliar fuel in the Middle East, and not all sectors of the economy have taken to it equally. The Israel Electric Corporation (IEC), the country's sole utility, has been in the vanguard of the oil-to-coal transition. Of the six million tons of coal Israel imported from the end of 1981 (when imports began) through 1984, all but a negligible fraction was used to generate electricity at the IEC's new coal-fired plant in Hadera. The plant's capacity is 1,400 megawatts (MW) — a significant amount in a country where peak demand is about 2,500 MW. As Graph 2 shows, the share of Israeli electricity produced from coal is steadily increasing; in November 1984, according to IEC Managing Director Yitzhak Hofi, 55% of Israel's electricity came from coal. The IEC is building another coal-fired, 1,100-MW plant near Ashkelon; by the time it is complete in 1990, 70% of Israel's electricity will come from coal/ (see Graph 2).



Where the IEC has rushed in, Israeli industry has feared to tread. Only Argaman Ltd., a textile and alternative-energy firm near Yavneh, has begun running on coal. Other firms are apparently waiting to see how this first experiment fares. Still, it is estimated that industry's coal use will grow from 10,000 tons annually in 1985/86 to more than 1 million tons annually in 1990/91. Various coal-oil mixture techniques are also being explored as ways of easing industry's transition (see *Israel Energy News*, Spring 1985, p. 17).

Diversity of Sources

Despite the move to coal, the Israeli economy still basically runs on oil. As Graph 3 shows, as recently as 1983, Israel relied more heavily on oil than did European nations with a similar level of industrialization. Spain and Greece, for example, depended on oil and gas for about 65% of their energy in 1983. While this is still high, especially for countries which lack oil, it was lower than Israel's 87%. Both Spain and Greece use coal for about one-quarter of their energy needs, and hydroelectric power (and nuclear power, in Spain's case) for the remainder. But unlike Israel, Spain and Greece are both coal producers; both have energy sources Israel lacks. It is perhaps understandable, then, why Israel's oil use remains higher than theirs.

One bright spot is the growing use of solar energy for domestic water heating. Seventy percent of all Israeli households — about 800,000 families — now use rooftop solar collectors for water heating. Such collectors reduce the nation's electricity bill by about 6%. Since the fuel used for electricity generation costs nearly half a billion dollars, solar collectors lessen the nation's annual fuel-import bill by tens of millions of dollars.

Still, solar energy currently supplies only 2% of the nation's total energy demands. While this is enough to make Israelis the world's leading solar-energy consumers per capita, it hardly solves Israel's main energy problem: dependence on imported fuel.

Consumption

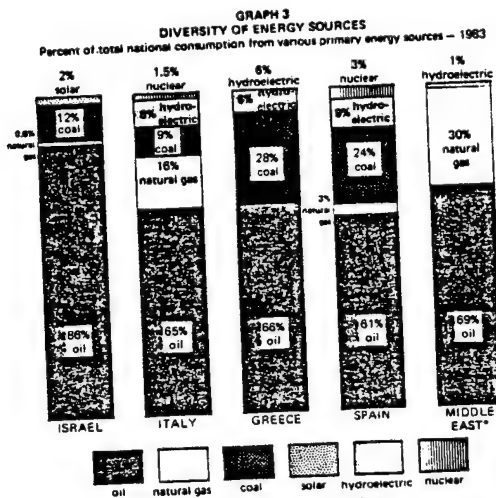
How much energy does it take to run the Israeli economy? In 1983, it took about 7.5 million tons of oil, 2.1 million tons of coal, 60,000 tons of natural gas, and an amount of sunlight equivalent to 170,000 tons of oil.

The slowing of the economy's growth rate over the last five years has been paralleled by slow growth in the country's energy consumption. Yet the latter still seems to be outstripping growth in productivity. From 1980 to 1983, gross national product per capita remained constant, while energy requirements per capita were up 1.5%. Initial figures suggest that the nation's energy requirements grew again in 1984, by about 2.5%.

Allocation

Of the fuel Israel imports, very little is used in its original form. Crude oil is refined into fuel oil, gasoline, and other products; some refined products are used directly, while others are used to generate electricity (about 24% of imported oil is currently used for electricity generation). Coal, too, is burned to generate electricity; very little is used directly in industry. In all, about 37% of the primary energy used by the economy goes towards generating electricity.

What is all this energy used for? In 1982 (the last year for which detailed figures are available) industry was the economy's biggest consumer of energy (in the form of petroleum products and electricity); the nation's factories and plants accounted for 31.5% of total energy consumption. Residences, commerce and services, and the government (grouped as one sector) came next with 28.8%. Keeping the country's cars, buses, and other land vehicles moving took another 23%. Farmers used about 3.6%, while drilling and pumping water consumed another 3%.



* Arabian peninsula, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria
SOURCE: British Petroleum Statistical Review of World Energy, June 1984, and "Energy in Israel, 1983", Israel Central Bureau of Statistics.

Inside the mine:
20 meters down,
a domestic source
of fossil fuel.

Changes in consumption reflect trends in the overall economy. In 1973/74, for example, the public and commercial sector (which includes various government and private services) accounted for 16% of the nation's total electricity consumption; by 1983/84, this had grown to 21%, paralleling the growth in services in general, and in government services in particular.

CSO: 4400/21

DEVELOPMENT OF SHALE OIL OUTLINED

Tel Aviv ISRAEL ENERGY NEWS in English Summer 85 pp 14-17

[Text]

Israel lacks oil and coal, but has plenty of low-grade oil shale — enough to supply the country's energy needs for many decades. But mining and extracting shale oil is not cheap. Now, investors are being sought to help scale up the extraction process.

Though no significant amounts of oil or coal have ever been found here, Israel does have one major fossil-fuel resource: low-grade oil shale. Exploiting this resource could reduce Israel's dependence on imported fuel but will require substantial investment — about \$70 million to build two demonstration plants, and about \$1.6 billion to reach commercial utilization.

According to executives at PAMA, a semi-governmental corporation established to develop Israel's oil-shale reserves, there is enough oil shale in the Negev desert and elsewhere to supply Israel's energy needs for 80 years (at current consumption levels). PAMA is seeking investors for demonstration units that, fueled by oil shale, will produce synthetic oil and steam for electricity generation.

The Resource

Through the windows of a jeep bumping along a boulder-strewn Negev road, Naftali Zafrir, a PAMA field engineer, points to the surrounding desert landscape dotted with little scrub bushes: "This is oil-shale country." Surveys have shown that Israel has at least 11.5 billion tons of oil-shale deposits, about half of them located some 20 kilometers south of Arad, in what is known as the Rotem-Yamin deposit.

We arrive at our destination: a mine shaft dug into the side of a small hill. "The oil shale begins about 20 meters below the surface," Zafirir says, peering into the dark reaches of the gently sloping mine tunnel. Outside the entrance is a pile of gray rocks — oil shale, brought up from the mine. Although the lightweight, easily breakable clumps of rock look no more like fuel than any other rocks in the vicinity, they contain about 14% by weight of an oil-like material called kerogen. There are tales of Beduin burning the gray stones to warm their tents on cold desert nights. PAMA, however, has other plans: either extracting the kerogen by a special process, and then distilling it into oil products, or burning the shale directly to power a steam turbine and produce electricity.

Oil shale contains far less usable energy than oil or coal; even "rich" deposits, like those in Colorado, are only about 20-25% kerogen. Synthesizing oil from shale industrially entails excavating and chemically processing large amounts of rock. A shale-oil extraction plant producing 6,000-10,000 barrels of oil daily — the minimum output for commercial viability, according to PAMA — would cost at least \$600 million; a 20,000-barrel-per-day plant would cost \$1.2 billion.

PAMA's feasibility studies show that despite the expensive extraction process, shale oil could compete in price with imported oil. Company executives stress that shale oil also has one big advantage over imported oil: "it's ours," as Zafirir puts it, whereas nearly all (98%) of the oil and coal currently fueling the Israeli economy is imported. Fuel imports, which totalled \$1.5 billion in 1984, drain precious foreign-currency reserves and make up one-third of Israel's \$5-billion trade gap. Alternative sources like solar and nuclear energy may help reduce imports, but they're of little use to those economic sectors that cannot easily change over from oil (like transportation, which accounts for a quarter of the country's energy consumption). "Many countries with high oil-import bills are actively looking into oil shale," notes PAMA Deputy General Manager Abraham Kaiser, citing Jordan, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Australia, Japan, the Philippines, and Germany. "Reducing import costs is a big incentive," Kaiser continues. "We calculate that a plant producing one million tons of shale oil a year would save the economy \$115 million annually in foreign currency. Very few industries can boast such a high added value."

PAMA — the Company

But before domestic oil shale can begin making a dent in Israel's fuel imports, many technical and economic hurdles must be overcome. PAMA (an acronym for Hebrew words meaning "energy-resources development") was established in 1981 as a partnership of six major Israeli energy firms: Oil Refineries; Israel Chemicals; Paz, Sonol, and Delek (Israel's three oil companies); and the National Coal Supply Company. So far, the firm has spent \$15 million (about \$9 million from the Energy Ministry and \$6 million from its corporate sponsors) evaluating the technical and economic feasibility of various methods of exploiting oil shale.

One such method is direct combustion — that is, burning oil shale to produce steam, which can then be used to generate electricity. Judging from a pilot facility in Mishor Rotem near the Rotem-Yamin field, PAMA executives have concluded that large-scale electricity generation based on direct oil-shale combustion could be cost-competitive with coal-fired electricity generation. They would like to build a power plant that would produce 120 megawatts by direct shale combustion, as a stepping stone to a regional-size (600 MW) plant. Because no shale-fired plants this large have been built yet, PAMA proposes to test such a plant's viability with a \$17-million demonstration facility that would burn 40 tons of shale per hour to produce 40 tons of steam per hour. The steam would be used to generate electricity in Rotem Fertilizers' nearby turbines.

Although electricity generation is important, oil shale's potential for reducing oil imports cannot be realized until the technical challenge of deriving oil from the shale is met. PAMA has tested several processes for producing synthetic oil from shale, and has licensed one method — developed by an American company — that it believes is most suitable to Israeli shale. The process involves heating the shale in a retorting vessel to decompose the organic kerogen inside the rock into oil vapor. Reliquefied and chemically processed, the synthetic oil yields a variety of high-quality distillates.

While promising, the synthetic fuel process raises a number of economic and technical questions. It has yet to be demonstrated that shale-oil extraction can be commercially viable. The only full-scale plants employing such processes are in non-market economies, i.e., the Soviet Union and China. Recently, though, Union Oil Co. (US) began operating a 10,000-

barrel-per-day oil-shale extraction facility. Interest in oil shale and synthetic fuel production, which peaked after the 1973 oil boycott, has lessened in recent years as oil prices have declined. But PAMA executives believe that shale-produced synfuels could compete with imported oil on the Israeli market. "The US and Israeli markets are very different," stresses Kaiser. "Israel currently has no real alternative to paying expensive import bills, whereas the US has alternative domestic energy sources." PAMA studies show that a full-scale plant, processing 84,000 tons of shale into 18,000 barrels of oil per day, could produce oil for about \$31 (in 1982 dollars) a barrel; various by-products (such as electricity, sulfur, and ammonia) could lower the cost even further. Despite the recent declines, PAMA experts feel that oil and coal prices will eventually rise again, making shale-derived synfuels competitive in price with their alternatives, at least on the Israeli market.

A full-scale shale-oil plant — which PAMA hopes to begin building by 1990 — would cost at least \$1.2 billion by company estimates. Such estimates are vital in projecting shale oil's price-competitiveness. PAMA executives emphasize that the estimates are conservative; "all of these figures are based on currently available, off-the-shelf technology," notes Kaiser. The one exception is the retorting facility, the heart of the oil-production process, which has never been employed in a full-scale plant. Since the retorting plant will account for 30% of the full-scale plant's operating costs, PAMA wants to test its operation on a smaller scale first in a \$27-million demonstration project.

Environment

Oil shale's relatively low organic content means that large quantities of rock must be processed to obtain modest amounts of oil; for example, one ton of Israeli oil shale yields 15-17 gallons of oil. A commercial-scale plant, producing about 20,000 barrels of oil a day, would require excavating approximately 30 million tons of rock a year, thereby creating an open-pit strip mine about one square kilometer in area each year. "That would be a very large mine," Kaiser acknowledges, "but nowhere near the largest in the world." Moreover, he emphasizes that there are rich phosphate deposits under the shale-oil reserves. Something would, however, have to be done with the tens of millions of tons of mineral waste the process would produce. "Landscape restor-

ation on a scale larger than this has been done in the US and West Germany," notes Kaiser. "Here, the main resource is located in arid areas, which makes restoration less problematic."

Investment

PAMA's oil-shale commercialization plan contains three stages. In the first, completed over the last four years, the technical and economic feasibility of oil-shale utilization has been studied, at an overall cost of about \$15 million. In the next stage, two demonstration plants are planned, one for retorting and one for direct oil-shale combustion, to iron out the wrinkles in both processes before scaling up to commercial operation. Planned for 1985-89, the demonstration stage will cost about \$70 million. Commercial utilization, the final, culminating stage, is scheduled for 1990-2000, and will include construction of a \$1.2-billion shale-oil production plant and a regional power station, making for an overall capital investment of at least \$1.6 billion.

Gearing up for the shale-oil era will clearly require enormous investment. Even the preliminary \$70-million demonstration-unit phase would be one of the most ambitious energy-technology programs ever undertaken here. But PAMA executives say the direct-combustion steam-generation unit would be profitable, while technical know-how gained through operating the retorting unit — which would be the only one of its kind in the world — would put Israel in the forefront of R&D in this area. To recruit the funding necessary to build the demonstration units, PAMA plans to offer investors three options: long-term (10-15-year) debentures, guaranteed by either the Israeli government or the company's corporate sponsors; shares in PAMA, or in the steam-production plant; or participation in an R&D limited partnership.

PAMA executives are reported to have been in contact with a number of potential investors, including Armand Hammer. The company is currently considering a bid by a Texas investor to cover the costs of building a 600-megawatt electricity-generating plant, powered by direct oil-shale combustion. PAMA believes other investors will come forward. "This is a natural resource of almost revolutionary importance," Kaiser declares. "In addition to helping Israel achieve energy independence and improve its balance of payments, it would create new jobs and industry, thus helping to develop the Negev." Kaiser

notes that the government has strongly supported the oil-shale project: "It's invested and is continuing to invest." As PAMA moves into the demonstration-plant phase, Kaiser is "cautiously optimistic" about oil shale's prospects in Israel.

CSO: 4400/21

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

FINNISH UNIFIL UNIT--A soldier from the Finnish unit of UNIFIL was wounded last night by IDF soldiers' fire. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that an IDF patrol fired while they were searching near the ('Aqiya) Bridge in the security strip and accidentally hit a UN force armored personnel carrier. Today an IDF liaison officer met with the commander of the Finnish unit and told him that an investigation had revealed that the patrol did not see the armored personnel carrier because it was concealed by the side of the road. Rules were drawn up to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Sep 85 TA]

GAZA ATTORNEYS STRIKE--Dozens of Gaza Strip attorneys staged a general strike yesterday and did not appear in court in protest against what they defined as "the IDF soldiers' harassment of the civilial population." In an election rally early this week, the Gaza Strip chamber of attorneys decided on the strike which was staged yesterday. The president of the bureau, Ibrahim (al-Saqah), said in the rally that he opposed the strike as it would not be effective. "All work, not only that of the attorneys, should be laid idle in the Gaza Strip. Such a strike should be effective and useful [no end quote marks as published]. The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that the attorneys' strike was general in scope and trials were postponed to later dates. It has been learned that the IDF is continuing to investigate the complaints presently reaching it from Arab citizens. [Report by Eytan Rabin] [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Sep 85 p 2 TA]

FUEL PRICES LOWERED--The price of consumer fuels dropped at midnight last night by about 4 percent. The Energy Ministry announced that prices were being cut on petrol, kerosene, diesel oil and cooking gas in line with price declines on the world market. The price of industrial fuels was cut by 4 percent 12 September. [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Sep 85 p 3 TA]

TV, RADIO STATIONS APPROVED--The Cabinet today decided in principle to set up a second television channel, as well as private cable television stations, and local radio stations. Neither the second channel nor the radio stations will be funded by public resources. The conditions for the appropriate functioning and development of both the state-run network and Educational Television will be guaranteed in the terms establishing the second channel. The bill on the setting up of the second channel, submitted by Communications

Minister Amnon Rubinstein, will be transferred to the Ministerial Committee on Legislation. The communications minister believes that broadcasts on the second channel will begin in about 18 months. [Text] [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1144 GMT 29 Sep 85 TA]

ISRAELI INDICTED FOR KILLING--The Tel Aviv District Court has found Yosef Har-Noy of Elon More guilty of killing 'Aysha al-Bahsh, an 11-year-old girl, approximately 2 years ago in Nabulus. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that the prosecution requested that the defendant be indicted on charges of murder, but the three judges ruled that Har-Noy did not intend to kill the girl when he fired shots at her father's bakery. The court also found Efrayim Segal of Elon More guilty of destroying evidence and of trying to persuade his friend to violate the law. Pinhas Mahrabi was also found guilty by the court of disrupting the court procedures. Sentences will be passed later today. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Oct 85 TA]

U.S. GRANT INCREASES RESERVES--Israel's foreign currency reserves increased in September by \$46.2 million to reach \$2,423 million. The increase in Israel's foreign currency reserves stems from the U.S. emergency grant of \$750 million. The lion's share of the grant has been used by the Treasury, part of it to pay pressing debts owed by Israel, while part was used to finance the basic deficit in Israel's balance of payments. In principle, the Treasury is trying to prevent fluctuations in the reserves, and for this reason, not all of the U.S. aid was added to them. [Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz] [Excerpt] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Oct 85 p 4 TA]

ARABIC POPULAR SCIENCE QUARTERLY--The first issue of the Arab sector's popular science quarterly (AL-HIYAH) appeared last week, and included 17 articles. It claims to reflect the interests and to represent a cross-section of the academic expertise in the Arab sector of Israel. The periodical's editor, (Muhammad Badarna), is a Haifa chemist with no editorial training. [Summary] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Oct 85 p 9 TA]

RISE IN EXPORTS--Exports increased by approximately 6.5 percent in the first 9 months of 1985. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that data issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics shows a large increase in diamond exports. Last month there was a significant decrease in the export of metal and electronics items, particularly due to a decline in the export of defense products. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Oct 85 TA]

SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC PROGRAM--The number of those who believe that the government's economic program will solve Israel's problems currently exceeds the number of those who believe the opposite, according to a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ. Some 29.3 percent of those polled believe that the plan to stabilize the economy will definitely succeed in solving the country's problems while 32.3 percent have no confidence in the plan. A significant 17.3 percent believe the success of the plan depends on "consistency in its implementation" and "non-capitulation to pressures" connected with the price freeze, the Histadrut's position, real cuts in the state budget, and the government's SVY amid cooperation on the economic between the Alignment and the Likud. The remaining 11.2 percent had no opinion on the matter. The poll was conducted on a representative sample of 1,200 men and women throughout Israel who were interviewed personally. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Oct 85 p 6 TA]

LEBANON

AMAL LEADER DESCRIBES POLICY TOWARD SOUTH, ISRAEL

Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 5-11 Aug 85 pp 17-19

[Interview with AMAL Leader Dawud Dawud by 'Ali Abu Hasan: "Dawud Dawud: Accusing Me of Being an Agent for Israel Is Like Accusing 'Abd-al-Nasir of Being an Agent of America's!"]

[Text] Perhaps no official in the AMAL movement provokes as much controversy as Dawud Dawud, member of its political bureau and its political official in the southern region.

There is much gossip about him and many accusations are directed against him. It has been said that he is an Israeli agent and it has been said that he helped cause the Husayniyah Ma'rakah outburst, in which Muhammad Sa'd, Khalil Jaradi and others were killed. It has been said that he is one of the most severe antagonists of national action, in the Lebanese and Palestinian contexts, it has been said that he has a monopoly on power in the south, south of the al-Litani specifically, it has been said that he has turned the liberated areas in the south into a security belt and sandbags in order to protect Israel, and it has been said that he suffers from the complex of being a Palestinian.

Many people stand by him and many harbor enmity toward him.

This confrontational meeting took place with the "big boss," as his adversaries are fond of calling him. During the meeting we confronted him with all the charges directed against him, and he replied to them frankly.

Here is a complete transcript of the conversation we held with him in the town of Badyas, Tyre District:

Question: Some people say that you are a partisan of Minister Nabih Birri's, and others say that you belong to Hasan Hashim's group. What is your response?

Answer: This thinking is to be rejected. There is no group belonging to Nabih Birri or any other belonging to Hasan Hashim in the AMAL movement. There is the AMAL movement, which is committed to the policy of its founder,

Imam al-Sayyid Musa al-Sadr. To the extent that a person is committed to this policy, we are on his side; to the extent that he is alienated from this policy, we are alienated from him. We in the movement do not have groups, cliques and the formation of factions. We are on the side of Imam Musa al-Sadr's policy, and nothing else.

Question: However, it has been said that disputes emerged shortly before the liberation and Shaykh 'Abd-al-Amir Qablan came to visit you in the town of Arzay to settle the disputes. It has been said that Hasan Hashim makes repeated visits in the south to form a network of movement leaders and personnel around himself.

Answer: Before my latest visit to Beirut, a short time ago, I imagined that there were currents and wings within the movement, but it was confirmed to us that the AMAL movement is homogeneous in terms of the leadership and in terms of the base. There is the policy of the movement, which Mr Nabih Birri is now representing. Everyone has rallied around him, including Hasan Hashim. This was confirmed to me by my meetings with Hasan Hashim; Hasan Hashim's visits to the region are not to be classed within the traditional political context. In his first visit, he came to give congratulations on the liberation. In the second one, he came to visit the relatives of the martyrs. There was no political or organizational character to his visits, except to explain the movement's general political view. What has been said about the existence of disputes is not correct; while it was natural that disputes in views should arise, that does not mean that there are currents. There is only the current of the AMAL movement. Any statement beside that is to be rejected.

Question: What is your opinion on what is being said about disputes among the AMAL leaders in the south? It is said that there is a dispute "to the core" between you and Mahmud Faqih, and between you and others.

Answer: This gossip is also to be rejected. Harmony among the leaders of the movement in the south is as complete as can be. There are meetings among them constantly. Disputes over viewpoints might occur at times, but things become clear at the first meeting held. I am not saying this boastfully or to cover up. There is something which some people are trying to be manipulative about. It is well known that young people from the AMAL movement have fought Israel, while others have not. Now the current which resisted Israel within the movement is the dominant one, although the whole AMAL movement has resisted Israel, but in varying degrees. There are people who have been in the vanguard and others who have been in the shadows. Let me stress again that there are no disputes among the movement's leaders in the south.

Question: They say that you are the top man in the AMAL movement in the south. Some people call you the "big boss." Does Dawud Dawud have the first and last say regarding the movement in the south?

Answer: According to my information, no one has the say within the AMAL movement, whoever that man may be. We have collective leaderships within the movement, in the context of the leadership of a region, the leadership of an area and the leadership of the political bureau. The movement's decisions

are taken within the organizational contexts. I am the first person to commit himself to them. However, it appears that I am the leader who does the most talking at general political occasions; therefore, I express the movement decisions and views, and not my own decisions. My intensified movements might be an incentive for others to say what they say. I move around a lot, more than 20 hours a day, which gives people the impression that I am the decisionmaker. However, no single man is to be considered the decisionmaker in the AMAL movement in the south.

Question: Don't you consider yourself the top man and decisionmaker in the south?

Answer: No. The decisionmaker in the south is the leadership of the AMAL movement in the southern region, and this consists of 13 members. It is this which issues the decisions, and everyone conforms to them, whoever he might be.

Question: Let us assume that a decision is made by the leadership of the region of the south, or by the movement's political bureau, in the absence of Dawud Dawud. How would you act then?

Answer: I will be the first person to commit himself to this decision.

Question: Wouldn't that constitute an embarrassment to you, if it happened?

Answer: Not at all. I personally commit myself 100 percent to the movement and organizational decisions.

Question: They accuse you of having opened channels with the Israelis, and some people as a consequence of that call you David David. What is your answer?

Answer: I refuse to reply to nonsense. However, I will tell you something. Al-Sayyid Musa al-Sadr was accused of being an agent of America's. Dr Mustafa Chamran was accused of being an agent of Savak. The two martyrs Muhammad Sa'd and Khalil Jaradi were accused of being agents of the al-Khalil family. In the national context, some people accused Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir of being an agent of America's. They accuse Yasir 'Arafat of being an agent of America's. Some people even accuse President Hafiz al-Asad of being allied with America. Michel 'Aflaq has been accused of being an agent of America's and Britain's. George Habash is accused of being an agent. There is nothing easier than making accusations in our Arab world, and no one has been spared the charge of being an agent. I attribute this to a weakness of confidence. It has been confirmed that some people have resisted Israel and persevered in the south and that some people who have lost their confidence in their belief in God and in themselves and failed to fight Israel will rise up and say that those people are agents. Bring me one person who has not been accused of being an agent of America's or Russia's. This is a normal thing.

Question: In the same context, it is said that you had a hand in causing the Husayniyah Ma'rakah outburst, in which the martyr Muhammad Sa'd was killed, along with a number of his comrades. What do you say?

Answer: This is a statement of Yasir 'Arafat's, and it was quoted at a meeting the Kuwait newspaper AL-QABAS had with him. By way of explanation, let me specify that when Husayniyah Ma'rakah exploded, I and our brother 'Ali Khurays were in the town of Arzay north of the al-Litani, and we did not learn of the incident until 1600 hours in the afternoon. The statement that I was involved in the operation of causing the outburst is silly and to be rejected. Our brother Muhammad Sa'd wrote a personal will, the will specified Shaykh Hasan Tarad, and the people overseeing the will are Khalil Jaradi and Dawud Dawud. Suffice it to say that Muhammad Sa'd did not choose his father or brothers in his will, but chose Dawud Dawud. This alone will answer all the psychotic gossip.

Question: One accusation directed against you is that you are hostile to everything that is nationalistic. Let us start first of all with the enmity to the Palestinians. It has been said that you have been hostile to the Palestinians since before 1982 and that you were the person who instigated the fighting which took place between AMAL and the Palestinian resistance before the latest Israeli invasion. What do you say?

Answer: Everyone knows that I was a factor for calm during these battles. Many people who wanted to present me in a distorted light accused me at that time of being an agent of FATAH, because I worked to keep explosions from breaking out. I advised the Palestinian resistance not to get bogged down in quagmires and to direct itself toward the struggle against Israel. No problem would occur where the FATAH leaders would not seek my help in calming down the situation. Most of my time consisted of constant activity to solve problems. Everyone knows that I calmed down the problems of Ansar, al-Ghaziyah, 'Adlun, Hanawiyah and so forth. Everyone knows that my role in injecting blood or keeping it from being shed was great. I might remind one that after Israel came, I seized the occasion of the Hanawiyah massacre the Communists had caused to demand in a famous speech that the Communists be released. I was criticized for this. At the memorial for young people who were killed at the hands of the Communists, I said, "Why does Israel let the Israeli Communist Party (Rakah) function, and proscribe the Communists in the south?" I condemned the arrest of the Communists. On top of that, our position on the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people is not related to people; ours is a position of principle, based on the liberation of Jerusalem and the liberation of Palestinian territory as Islamic territory. I tell the Palestinians that what ties us to them is greater than all this; it is the creed that there is no god but God, God is great, and Islam. They say that I am hostile to national action. What is national action? Is it more than having people live in caves and the wilderness and renouncing all the pleasures of the world for the sake of liberating their territory? Is it slogans and banners or is it the attainment of glory, dignity and status for the citizen? Is national action more than my staying up night and day or living on the edge of my nerves to establish security in the region and provide comfort and security for people? Is national action more than my helping look after the Jabal 'Amil professional organization which al-Sayyid Musa al-Sadr founded, which has 500 orphan students? Is national action more than the constant demand for water, electricity and health and social insurance? What is nationalism besides that? Ask the people of the region. Is there any honorable person in their midst who believes in his land and his lord and does not support Dawud Dawud or sympathize with him?

Question: In the same context, it is said that you have a complex because you are not Lebanese.

Answer: It is weak people who have complexes. I act from the premise of a sense of devotion, not from national or ethnic feeling.

Question: But doesn't the fact that you are not Lebanese and a member of a political bureau of a Lebanese movement amount to a complex in terms of political action?

Answer: Not at all. Isn't the same thing said about Imam al-Sayyid Musa al-Sadr, that he is Iranian? It has also been said about the martyr Mustafa Chamran. I do not proceed from this angle. I rose above it a long time ago, and I do not feel any complex toward it.

Question: You are accused of playing the Israeli game, of preventing Lebanese party members from returning to work in the south, especially south of the al-Litani.

Answer: This is not true. Name me a single party which has been prevented from returning.

Question: There are the leaders of the left-wing parties, such as Muhammad Farran, Ta''an Musallamani and others.

Answer: I am not proscribing parties, but, let us be frank, there are persons who have committed murder, or who have been accused of that, and if they come back and I keep them from being held to account, the relatives of the persons who were murdered will take vengeance and retaliate. I am faced with one of two things: I can leave the relatives of the persons killed to kill them, or arrest them and try them. If I try them, I will be said to have done that because they were party members. If I leave them, the relatives of the persons killed will accuse me of trafficking in the blood of the murdered persons. I am not preventing anyone from coming back at all. There are party members even in my town, Badyas, from the Communist Labor Organization who move about freely and no one has stood in their way. There are many party members in Tyre who have not been infringed upon in a harmful way. Dr Darwish Shaghri, head of the government hospital, sympathizes with the Communist Labor Organization, and is a friend of mine. Why should people voice the propaganda that I am preventing the parties from returning? This is a lie. Rather, I have said that there are persons whose hands are blood-stained and there are people who want vengeance. Ta''an Musallamani, for example, is accused of participating in the murder of 'Ali Murtada and Muhammad Fatuni, from Dayr Qanun and Ra's al-'Ayn. Let Murtada's family and Fatuni's family come and say that they are relinquishing their sons' blood, and the case will end. Muhammad Farran is accused of killing three members of the Humani family who were with the Lebanese Arab Army. If their relatives relinquish the case, it will end. We must not confuse things. There are persons who have been killed and there are party personnel. The difference between the two is great.

Question: The intensified measures the movement has taken in the south to prohibit mixed swimming, to prohibit liquor and so forth have provoked many

reactions. It has been said that you have taken these measures in a sort of bidding over the Party of God. What do you say?

Answer: First of all, we are not bidding over anyone and are not causing reactions. We have no complexes. Our faith, our commitment, our conduct and our behavior do not cause us to worry about the people's doubts about us. Let us start with the security measures whose effectiveness has been proved, because there is credibility in dealing with people. We did not impose the security measures and have not used violence. We make a statement and people act, proceeding from their confidence in us. Our credibility and people's confidence in us are the secret of our success. In the framework of the measures over which a commotion has been raised, there are measures stricter than those we have taken in the most advanced countries of the world. Even in Switzerland, is it permissible to gamble anywhere? Is it permissible to get drunk anywhere? We want to preserve a minimum of morality. I would be lying if I said that I am not acting as a Moslem. I proceed from Islam and its concepts, and I am concerned that Islam and its teachings embrace the whole world. However, there is something basic to my mind, which is, there is no compulsion in religion. In the context of gambling, even in the days of the government, Team 16 would prosecute people who were gambling and jail them. Indeed, there were special places for gambling. We do not have a casino in the area and we do not want to promote corruption. When Israel was here it sought to promote corruption to ruin young people, so it would have no resistance. We have not done anything except prohibit gambling in public places. In the context of liquor, I do not have a police and security [force] to track down problems. We have sought to alleviate these problems. Therefore, we have said that drunkenness and the drinking of alcohol in public places are prohibited.

Question: What about the prohibition on swimming?

Answer: I have not prohibited swimming, but, as you know, the general atmosphere in the area in particular will not stand for the mixing of young men and women or incitement, which would result in the emergence of many problems every day. In order to reduce these, we have taken the measure of dividing the beaches into two sections, one for young men and another for girls. That is just a kind of precaution. These measures are in the Islamic areas only. Do you know that some Christians have complained that they have not been included in the measures to prevent gambling, (flippers) and liquor? I told them, "If you have a request, present it through the bishop and the officials."

Question: How do you view the relationship with the Party of God, after the many problems which have arisen between it and the movement in a number of villages in the south?

Answer: We are viewing things from the angle of belief, and not from differences among people who believe in God and his prophets. However, there are people who cover themselves up and want to make the situation explode. There are contacts between us and sincere people in the Party of God to bring them out into the open.

Question: It has been said that you prevent the resistance from bringing in arms through your areas to carry out operations against the Israelis, and that you are erecting a security belt for Israel. What do you say?

Answer: We are not standing in the way of the resistance. The resistance is continuing its operations on the border strip. All the martyrs who have fallen there are from the AMAL movement, with the exception of the suicide operations. Let whoever claims that he was in the process of carrying out an operation against the operation forces declare it. I challenge him. To the contrary, we are prepared to take him where he wants. We have a firm belief regarding action against Israel, which is that the struggle against Israel should take place within the strip of occupied territory. Israel wants to turn the battles into what they were before, that is, battles of points of concentration and contact lines, which involves consolidating the border strip. However, I will forcibly stand in the way of people who want to set off explosions from the liberated territories, because that involves a service to Israel. As far as the Party of God goes, there is full coordination between us in this context. I have asked them to send me a booklet with the groups that want to carry out operations, and we will show them the way. I prohibit weapons for show, even among AMAL personnel. A while ago, I imprisoned an official from Tayr Daba in the AMAL movement because he fired in the air for show. Armed demonstrations are prohibited, even in the case of movement officials. As for weapons whose purpose is to fight Israel, these are sacred.

Question: Doesn't the introduction of weapons via the emergency forces' areas constitute an embarrassment for these forces?

Answer: The embarrassment is when the emergency forces permit the passage of weapons through their barriers. Who can prevent arms from passing through valleys and mountains though? We have asserted to the emergency [forces] that they have complete freedom to confiscate the weapons passing through their barriers. We respect the emergency forces and support them avidly. Our relationship with them is very good.

Question: An international emergency forces official informed me "A simple contact from Dawud Dawud is enough for me to arrange an immediate meeting for him with senior Israeli commanders." What is your opinion?

Answer: When Israel occupied the entire south and told Dawud Dawud, who refused to meet with Arens, that there was no language between us but the language of the bullet, is it reasonable, after he imposed a withdrawal on Israel by the force of the bullet, that he should agree to meet with any Israeli official?

Question: If the encirclement of the AMAL movement and the national resistance increases, will you agree to contact the Israelis to create a breathing space?

Answer: There is a matter of principle: no contact and no dialogue, be it direct or indirect, with the Israeli enemy, who knows only the language of force. We do not trust Israel; the Arabs trusted it for 30 years and tried

to establish peaceful solutions with it, some of them using the justification that so and so was a left-wing Jew and so and so was a right-wing one. We understand one thing: the Jews are deceptive and crafty, and we refuse to contact any of them, right-wing or left-wing, progressive or reactionary, laborite or Likud member, Rakah member or religious fanatic.

Question: How do you view the relationship with the Palestinians in the Tyre camps?

Answer: There are some groups which have been harmed by the security we have established in the region and try to fabricate problems from time to time, but the relationship, in general, with the inhabitants of the camps is very good. We are on the side of the Palestinian who wants to resist Israel in order to liberate his territory and wants to coexist with the Lebanese on an equal basis. However, we are against domineering people, whether they are Lebanese or Palestinian, and against the people who want to sell part of Palestine to Israel.

Question: Isn't there a fear, though, that the situation between the movement and the Palestinians in the region will explode, bearing in mind that their greatest population concentration is to be found in the Tyre camps?

Answer: No. Not in the near future at least.

Question: And in the distant future?

Answer: God knows! However, I do not imagine it. I know that the majority of the inhabitants of the camps do not want to bear arms again. They assert that our treatment of them is much better than the Palestinian organizations' treatment of them was.

Question: What about Sidon's situation?

Answer: I do not deal directly with the situation in Sidon. That does not mean that it is outside my responsibilities. I am responsible for the whole south. However, there is our brother Mahmud Faqih, who is in charge of dealing directly with Sidon's situation.

Question: Don't you consider that a sort of civilian administration is involved in the movement's taking charge of the situation in the south, especially south of al-Zahrani?

Answer: Where is the civilian administration? We are handing all cases over to the official offices in the form of the courts, guard posts and so forth. I am not imposing myself as an alternative to the government and its offices. To the contrary, I am breathing life into these offices.

Question: It has been said that Minister Walid Jumblat succeeded in redevelopment of the mountain and in the field of social services because he established a civilian administration. Aren't you trying to benefit from his experience?

Answer: Redevelopment of the mountain and social services there have shown themselves clearly because a long time has elapsed since liberation of the area there. As for us, though, no more than 3 months have elapsed since liberation. Give me a period of 2 years and you will see the results in actual conditions, without a civilian administration.

Question: How do you view the future of the region in general?

Answer: It is a very good future.

Question: On what do you base this view?

Answer: Devout people are always optimistic. We repeat what we are constantly saying, that a functioning mountain can be only a fortress of resistance.

Question: In the event Israel withdraws permanently from the south, and there is a solution to Lahad's army, what will the future of the national resistance be? Will you pursue action inside occupied Palestine?

Answer: The resistance against Israel must continue, but within the occupied territory.

Question: Do you have the ambition of becoming chairman of the AMAL movement?

Answer: My ambition is to become an ordinary element in the AMAL movement again. The media and the light of fame, as the martyr Muhammad Sa'd said, is a poison which kills fighting men.

Question: Don't you feel pride after the exhilaration of the victory you have achieved?

Answer: Not at all. I always feel that I am deficient and that I have not offered a small part of what must be offered to the people who have stood alongside us. I feel that I am nothing in the face of the parents of martyrs.

Question: Whom do you miss these days?

Answer: Imam Musa al-Sadr first of all, and second of all the martyr Muhammad Sa'd.

Question: Is there hope for the rebirth of a nation by the name of Lebanon, now that every faction has implanted the foundations of its own identity and its own plans and organizations?

Answer: This is our ambition. We consider that one aspect of our war with Israel is the need to establish a Lebanon which is a single nation, because the format of a common life within it is the civilized response to the racist Zionist format.

Question: What about the alliance with Jumblatt?

Answer: Everyone who aspires to build a united Lebanon on foundations of justice, equality, a change in the loathesome system and resistance to Israel and the countries of international assertiveness is a natural ally of the AMAL movement. Ours is an alliance of principle, not one of personal designs, and it is not affected by disputes and stabs in the back. There are common principles.

Question: Jumblatt said recently that there will be no reconciliation with the Phalange and that there is no way to avoid a military resolution. Nabih Birri has said that it is necessary to change the regime. What is your opinion?

Answer: I do not have enough information to reply, but what he says might be the only solution.

Question: Do you consider that red lines exist, as far as the Syrians' going into the south is concerned?

Answer: Our activity, we do not know anything by the name of red or green lines. We are not well-versed in politics, and I do not have enough information on the Syrians's going into the south.

Question: Where are you supplied with weapons from?

Answer: The central command provides some of them, and the rest are provided by our people in the region. We have not yet asked them for anything that they have not done. There is trust and credibility in the relationship between us and them.

Question: How do you assess relations with the Christians in the Tyre area?

Answer: There is a state of common living which is without equal in Lebanon. You can ask the Christian leaders about that. Here I can cite as proof the opinion of an eminent Christian, Bishop Yusuf al-Khuri, declared at the republican palace.

Question: Aren't you afraid of the repercussion of the west Beirut events on the situation in the region?

Answer: I believe that we are sufficiently immune to all winds of factional strife.

Question: Is it true that you were subjected to an assassination attempt?

Answer: No, but an attempt was discovered which was not carried out.

Question: Why do you move about in a bulletproof and rocketproof car? Are you afraid of death?

Answer: I have not been at all afraid of death. Our brother Nabih Birri offered me the bulletproof car, stating that he had information that I might be subjected to assassination attempts.

Question: Are you rich?

Answer: You might not believe this, but I am bankrupt and in debt. I do not get a salary from the AMAL organization. All I live on is 4,000 pounds, the monthly salary I receive from my position as director of the Mount 'Amil professional organization. Sometimes my shoes wear out and I cannot buy other ones.

Question: Why don't you make use of the movement's money, since you are the decisionmaker?

Answer: I do not agree to use public money, which is the movement's money, for personal business. Husayn al-Musawi offered the movement "coupons" worth 40,000 pounds a month to pay for coffee and tea, and would receive the cost of it. I send my children to school by bus, and do not agree to send them in a movement car, lest it be said that I am exploiting the movement's money for my own business.

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LEBANON

RECRIMINATIONS EXPLODE OVER SYRIAN POLICY

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Beirut--The incredibly fierce bombing attacks that raged, during the night of Monday 19 August to Tuesday 20 August, between the Christian and Muslim sectors of Beirut, along with their zones extending (in the case of the former) to the north and northeast, and (in the case of the latter) to the south and southeast, eased off somewhat after daybreak. Nevertheless, these artillery duels have been occurring everywhere, and this particular day was marked by a new car-bomb attack--yet another one, the fifth in less than a week. This one was particularly malicious, being perpetrated at Tripoli, the second largest city in Lebanon and a leading bastion of Sunni Muslim fundamentalism (see the 21 August final edition).

On Tuesday at noon, three minutes before the vehicle exploded in the Abou-Samra area, a fiefdom of the Islamic Unification Movement (MUI) of Sheikh Said Chaabane, someone threw a stick of dynamite from a moving vehicle, 20 meters from where the booby-trapped vehicle was sitting. A crowd was attracted by the small and inoffensive first explosion, only to be mowed down by the second, which went off with terrifying force.

Once again, it was a scene of death and destruction: mutilated and carbonized bodies, seriously wounded victims disabled for life, fires, vehicles reduced to scrap metal, apartments wrecked, survivors in a state of shock, like all the rest of their countrymen--accustomed to taking hard blows, but not prepared for so many in so few days, particularly when their political import is so unclear.

The attack in Tripoli killed between 35 and 45 people and injured 100-120, according to various accounts. In Beirut, or more correctly in the two Beiruts, and their suburban extensions, 31 fatalities and 121 wounded were counted from Monday evening to Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday morning 2 dead and 1 wounded (all females) were reported in the Christian sector, but other victims were also surely felled during the night. The sound of artillery never stopped, even though it was much lighter than the previous evening.

A Precarious Calm

Indeed, it was in Beirut, rather than in the other parts of the two warring sectors, that the artillery battles died down. The bombings from Monday to Tuesday were notable for the way they targeted the back-country rather than the capital city. Particularly the Christian hinterland, which over the years of warfare had served as a reliable place of refuge. Of course a few shells fell there from time to time, but it was nothing really serious. To their great surprise the residents of Achrafieh (East Beirut) found that this time they received less bombardment than the inhabitants of the coastal city of Junieh and the villages of Kesrouan, Metn, and even Jbeil (Byblos), some 40 km distant from East Beirut, which previously had not experienced any artillery pounding.

On the other side, the southern Shiite and Druze sectors, which received a thorough pounding, are quite inured to the vicissitudes of war, particularly bombings.

The Phalangist radio announced that 12,000 shells and rockets were counted Monday and Tuesday in the Christian sector, and more than 30 villages outside Beirut were bombed. The radio estimated the cost of all these engines of death at 100 million livres (Fr 50 million).

The Muslim camp did not broadcast a comparable tally, but the figures are probably of the same order of magnitude. Even taking into account the exaggeration inherent in these sorts of reports, they do indicate the scope, particularly the geographical extensiveness, of the bombings in the last 2 days.

Since 0700 on Wednesday a precarious calm has reigned, but no less than 10 ceasefires have been broken in 36 hours, so the pause is really just accidental. Trying to outdo each other in proving their loyalty to Damascus, each camp accuses the other of betrayal, sabotaging Syrian policy in Lebanon and its efforts to establish a dialogue between the Lebanese factions to look for a durable solution to the crisis.

At present there is much talk about a possible meeting of the Lebanese cabinet team--or at least the ersatz one the country presently has. A council composed only of Muslim ministers was held in West Beirut and decided to participate in a larger council on Thursday in the Christian sector. But this meeting would not be attended by the two principal personalities concerned--Mr Berri and Mr Jumblatt, the latter having gone off for "the summer holidays" to Europe and the Soviet Union. This ministerial council may appeal for "observers" for all of greater Beirut. There are already such observers in the Muslim sector, but not in the Christian sector.

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LEBANON

THESIS WRITTEN ON BEIRUT WATER SYSTEM

Beirut LA REVUE DU LIBAN in French 31 Aug-7 Sep 85 pp 48-49

[Text] At a time when alarmist rumors are circulating about certain maladies such as trichinosis, transmitted by eating meat, or Malta fever, transmitted by consuming milk or cheese, it seemed useful to us to talk about potable water in Beirut.

Marie-Claire Melki has just defended a doctoral thesis on this subject before the pharmacy faculty of Saint Joseph University [SJU]. More precisely, the thesis amounted to a sanitation survey of potable water in a specific region of Beirut from November 1984 to April 1985. The work was carried out with the help of Mr Lucien Mobayed, permanent undersecretary in the Beirut Water Office [OEB], and Professors Loutfalla Melki and Fouad Ghorra, who respectively teach hygiene courses in the medical and pharmaceutical schools at SJU. Samples were taken punctually at the rate of 28 per month. Some 148 samples of water were collected in all in 13 different parts of the capital (see accompanying chart).

The Importance of Water

A city's water supply is one of the major public health problems. In effect, governmental and municipal authorities are responsible for supplying to the Lebanese consumer, regardless of obstacles or weather conditions, potable water of satisfactory and consistent bacteriological purity, and they must do so continuously and throughout the year.

Nearly four-fifths of the surface of the globe is covered with water in various forms--oceans, seas, rivers and watercourses--with the remainder being formed of solid land, a portion of which is inhabited by nearly 4 billion people.

The disproportion is striking, but one fact is certain: man does not have enough water to meet his various needs. He is thirsty, suffering from a lack of water which is qualitatively and quantitatively potable, water which is "clear, limpid, of agreeable taste, colorless, odorless and of sufficient bacteriological purity that it does not transport disease," according to the working group set up under the direction of Professor Loutfalla Melki.

More and more, we see a significant increase in water usage, as well as serious pollution of rivers and streams by industrial waste. Also, the numerous wells are exhausting the subterranean water supply, which can be renewed only

partially, and quite slowly. So, in order to provide water to great urban areas, one is obliged to turn to surface water, which requires a considerable amount of chemical and especially bacteriological treatment.

The problem of potable water thus also becomes of major concern to city planners, public health specialists and planners in general. The problem has been of concern since ancient times. Remains discovered at Salamis on the isle of Cyprus and at Beit-Mery in Lebanon show clear concern for meeting the potable water needs of the inhabitants.

Water-borne Maladies

Since the discovery of biological and bacterial problems caused by consumption of nonpotable water, worldwide statistics have been collected. A half-billion people are attacked each year by water-borne maladies, and a million of them, about half of whom are infants, succumb to them. It has also been estimated that 25 percent of all hospital beds worldwide are filled with patients suffering from the effects of unhealthy water. The principal diseases involved are cholera, typhoid and infectious hepatitis.

When one examines the files on epidemics of water-borne maladies, one always sees that during the transmission of the disease there were flagrant defects in the local water supply system. The most common defects were:

- unexpected pollution coming from water which had previously been sanitary;
- direct utilization of untreated, polluted water;
- failure of water treatment equipment;
- pollution of the distribution network, including the existence of interconnections.

The micro-organisms most commonly used as indicators of pollution in potable water are generally coliform.

Water Sources

The Beirut Water Office currently has a water source (Jeita) which is being used to 90 percent of its potential capacity. This source may suffice for now, and up to the year 2010, during the 6 months of the year when the rivers are at flood, but its flow is reduced during the remaining months by 15 to 30 percent (varying from year to year). This is why the OEB has begun a search for new water sources, subterranean sources. Eighteen wells have been drilled. They extend from the Nahr-el-Kalb valley all the way to Damour, the southern border of the distribution perimeter envisioned by OEB. Despite this, these wells are not enough to provide the amount of water necessary for the provisioning of Beirut and its suburbs, particularly since the population is continually growing and is expected to double by the year 2010.

That is why the OEB has already taken steps to assure additional water sources. Before the end of the century (probably by 1992) Aouali might be able to supply an additional 250,000 cubic meters per day, a volume equal to the quantity presently provided by the Jeita source at flood stage.

Several other solutions have been considered in the past, for example construction of dams to hold the water that flows uselessly to the sea in winter. Because of the need to look ahead to the year 2010 and beyond, these studies are being reconsidered now with a view to their feasibility.

Water Distribution

Water distribution in Beirut is based on a system of alternating flow and cutoff, with the available quantity distributed to subscribers at specific times. Even though the quantity needed is available in winter, the company is obliged to adopt this cutoff system because the size of the system lines, especially the main conduits, has not kept pace with consumption. In that connection, Mr Lucien Mobayed also notes the system losses caused by breakdowns occasioned by years of war, as well as the illicit diversions perpetrated by certain users, either to get water illegally or to get more water than their allocation.

From another point of view, this time of disorder has delayed the taking of measures necessary to sound development and responsible exploitation, as we have already underlined. Currently the OEB is studying, in cooperation with the World Bank and the Development and Reconstruction Council, a large project for the years going up to 2010. Plans for this project have been put on computers to facilitate their integration into the overall plan for public services, including telephone and electricity service.

Bacteriological Monitoring

Generally the OEB considers two parameters in determining the samples to be taken at the reservoir and in various lines. As the steps taken by the treatment facility at Dbayeh are comprehensive enough to guarantee that the water is safe for drinking, regular samples are made on the water treated at that station.

These samples are normally taken on a daily basis. But because of the conditions that have prevailed, which have impeded the operations of the central laboratory, the OEB has called on certain private laboratories to carry out analysis of the potable water samples.

Treatment and disinfection of potable water are carried out continuously at the Dbayeh treatment facility, where an automatic chlorination monitor verifies that when the water leaves the station--and thus when it enters the network--it has sufficient chlorine to guarantee it is safe to drink. It is estimated, according to Marie-Claire Melki, that 6 to 12 hours elapse from the time the chlorine gas is injected until the water arrives at the end of the network.

The author of the thesis also notes that in some cases OEB has been obliged to increase the quantity of residual chlorine. For example, at the time of the Israeli invasion, a water line was destroyed, but it was still necessary to provide potable water to the southwestern parts of Beirut. It is true that in this case the OEB turned to a committee made up of a doctor from the region and a sanitation engineer from the Ministry of Health in order to maintain almost continuous control over this particular problem. Thanks to this action and

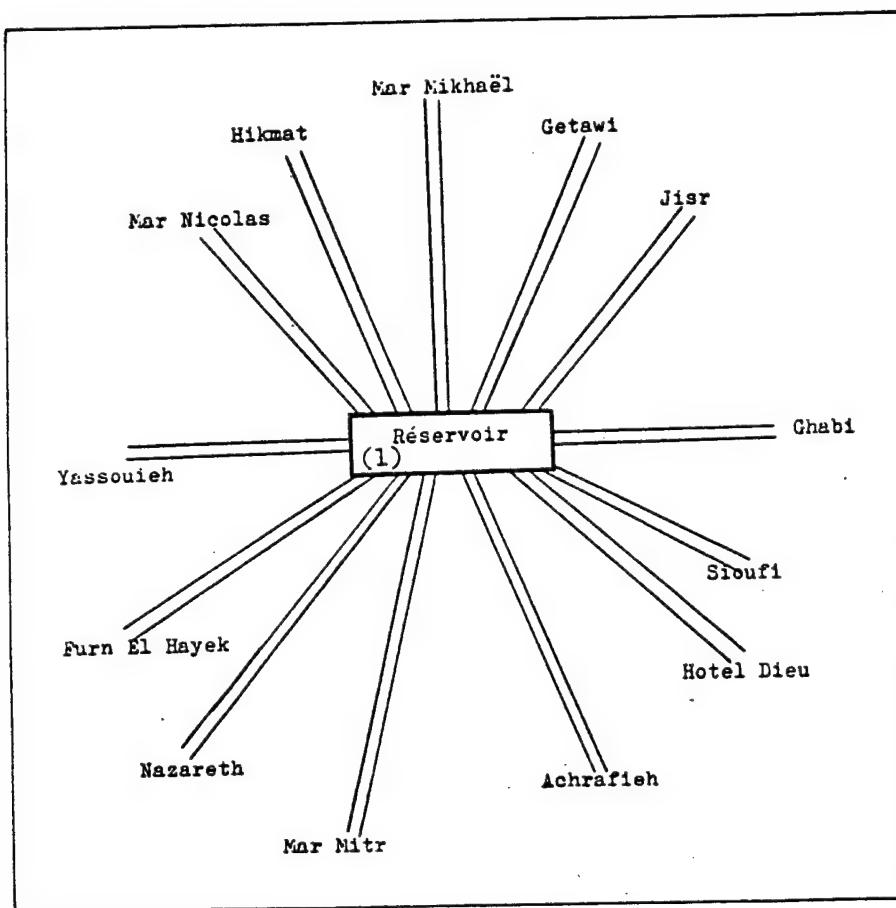
increasing the chlorination rate by more than 1 gram per cubic meter, OEB was able to continue providing water without causing an epidemic.

Conclusion of the Thesis

Marie-Claire Melki concludes her thesis by presenting some statistics which show the results obtained through analysis of the samplings from the 13 chosen sectors. No samples were found to have greater than 10 percent coliform contamination, except for Hotel Dieu in January. Otherwise the overall percentage was no more than 0.4 percent, which leaves a safety margin of 4.6 percent with respect to the standard established by the WHO [World Health Organization].

Beirut's drinking water is thus of satisfactory quality and completely meets the national and international standards of bacteriological purity.

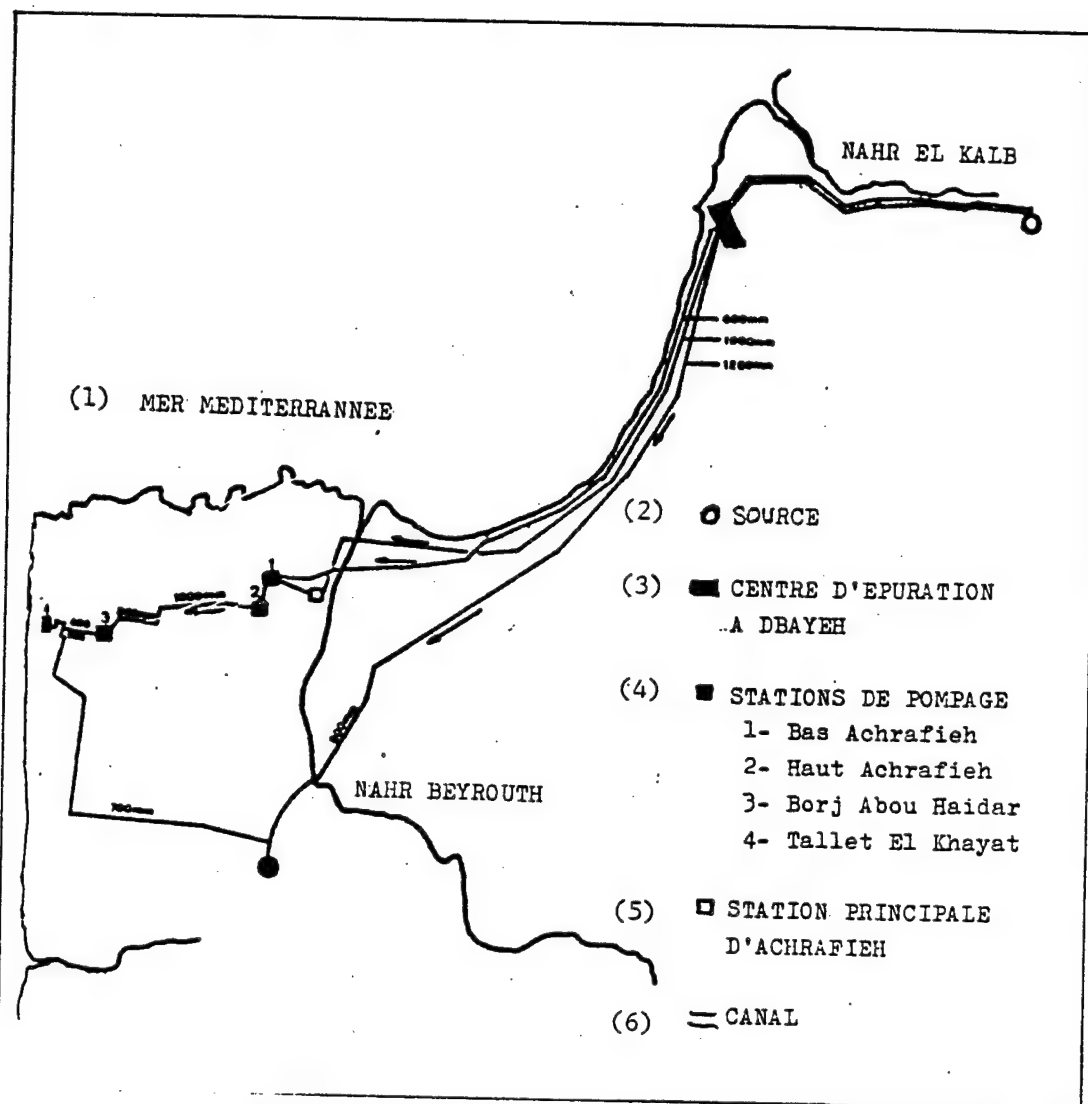
Chart 1. Locations Sampled



Key:

1. Reservoir

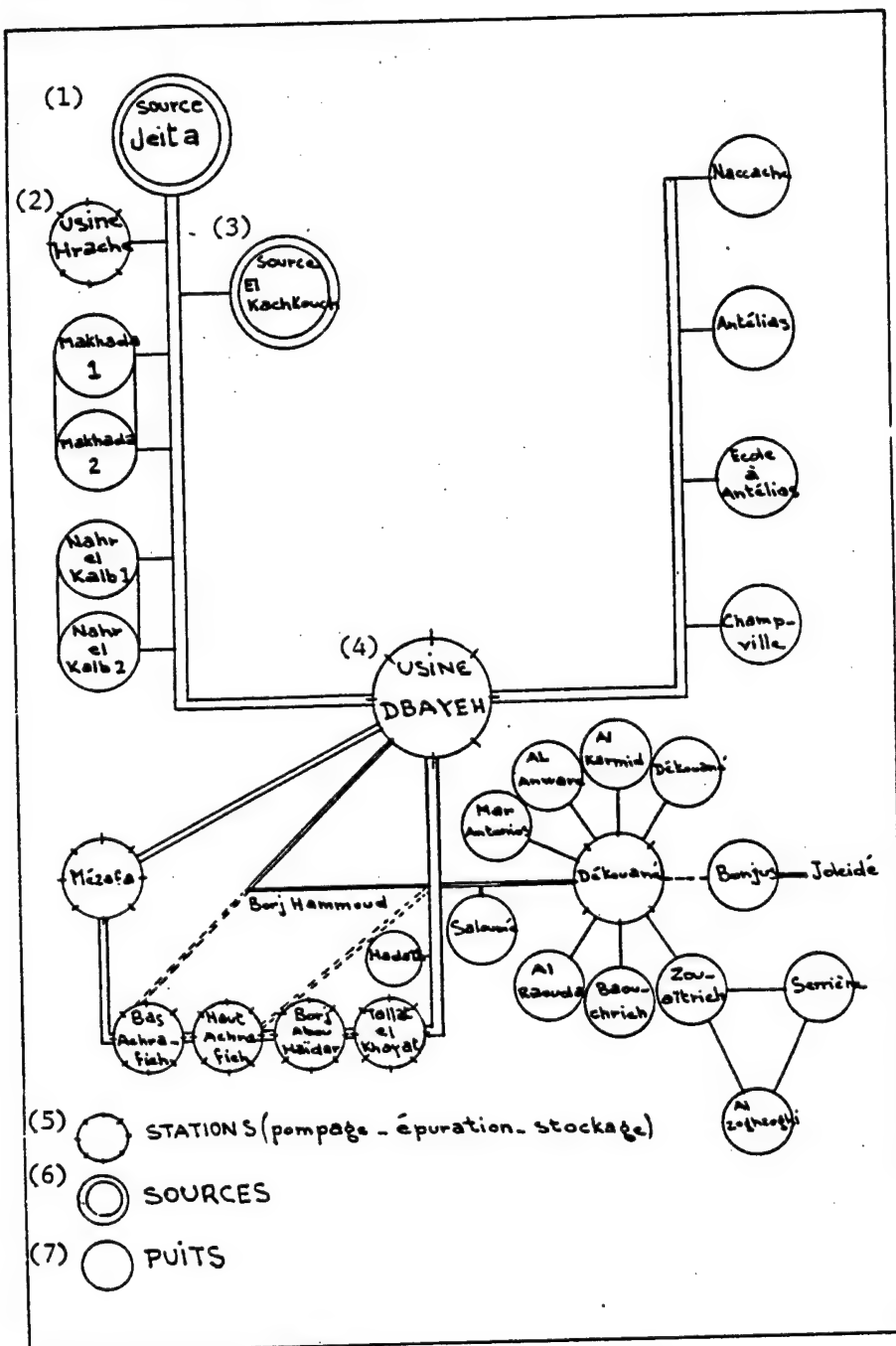
Map 1. Water Distribution in Beirut



Key:

1. Mediterranean Sea
2. Water source
3. Purification facility at Dbayeh
4. Pump stations
5. Main station at Achrafieh
6. Conduit

Chart 2. Stations, Water Sources and Wells in the Beirut Water Office System



SAUDI ARABIA

AL-'ULAYYAN DISCUSSES SAUDI ECONOMIC SCENE

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL in Arabic Sep 85 pp 18-22

[Interview with Saudi Businessman Shaykh Sulayman al-'Ulayyan, by Rashid Hasan: "The Recession Was a Hard Lesson, and There Must Be Mergers and the Emergence of Organizations On the Market"; date and place not specified]

[Text] When Shaykh Sulayman al-'Ulayyan received a foreign journalist in his London office about a year ago, that was, according to Chairman of the al-'Ulayyan Investment Group 'Aziz Suryani, an unprecedented development in the mentality of this instinctively conservative man, whose international activity and bonds of friendship with many business and political circles in the West have not changed his Arab disposition, deep-rooted simplicity, and natural inclination to avoid the spotlight. Shaykh Sulayman al-'Ulayyan, experienced and of sound judgement, is the child of his environment, and has flourished and charted his course there. Consequently, he thoroughly upholds its laws and values, and never ignores those who scorn them or try to threaten them. For that reason, even when al-'Ulayyan met with that journalist, he seemed willing to discuss everything except himself and his investments, activities, circumstances and so forth. When the man was taken aback by al-'Ulayyan's request that he examine and ascertain the figures and data about the group, its activities, and the figures on its participation here and there on his own, al-'Ulayyan explained to him that such things did not concern him, and that he would neither deny nor confirm any figures because he had absolutely no intention of going into such matters.

Among Arab businessmen active overseas, Sulayman al-'Ulayyan is considered without a doubt one of the leaders, primarily for his shareholdings in American banks, for example, and his activities with Bechtel and other American companies up until the Fifties. Similarly, his activities as the Kingdom's foremost contractor began in the early Seventies, when he began signing contracts with the Paul Getty Oil Company and AMINOIL. Al-'Ulayyan enjoys special respect among Western business and political circles, especially in the United States, where several leading personalities appear on his list of personal friends, among them Present Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of State George Schultz, and many corporate heads.

It is noteworthy that al-'Ulayyan has recently emerged as a force on the Saudi scene, through his election as chairman of the Riyadh Chamber of Commerce and then as chairman of the Council of Saudi Chambers of Commerce. He particularly contributed to the success of the second conference of Saudi businessmen, causing it to take a more practical direction and to issue a great many practical studies and recommendations.

He is known for his simplicity, under which lies the will of a giant, a keen intellect, a businessman's intuition, and an amazing photographic memory. However, the chief thing about him is that he has been able to transform his domestic and foreign investment empire into an organization managed by a team of young, skilled administrators, the foremost being his son Khalid.

AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL met with Shaykh Sulayman al-'Ulayyan for the first interview he has ever granted to a non-Saudi magazine. The interview particularly dealt with the Saudi economy's situation and trends, the role of the private sector, and the status of the banking system and financial market, on all of which topics al-'Ulayyan spoke frankly and forcefully, reflecting his present status as well as the personality of the man, who does not hesitate to voice his stands clearly whenever necessary. Here is the interview.

Investment, Individualism and Caution

[Question] There is an obvious disparity between the appeal to invest in the Kingdom and the region, on the one hand, and the complaints about restricted investment opportunities, on the other hand. What do you think?

[Answer] Investment is not an easy matter, especially for the man who covets his money. Nowadays this covetousness has become greater, and perhaps for this reason the attitude towards investment has changed, becoming even more cautious. However, I don't believe that the problem is one of opportunities. The issue can be traced back to the predominance of the individualist mentality in the Arab world in general, not just in Saudi Arabia. Everyone has to work on his own, or with members of his close family. His guiding precept is "look after your affairs in secrecy." In individualist organizations or companies, owned by a small number of jointly liable individuals, it is easy to work according to this principle. However, in joint-stock companies with a great many shareholders, the situation is different, for there are guidelines and rules which must be followed. I am convinced that the inability of many businessmen to break through the psychological block of individualism and go on to the idea of cooperation nullifies many existing opportunities in which the burdens and risks cannot be borne by any one man by himself.

[Question] Do you think that there has been any progress in the direction of the idea of companies and cooperation among businessmen?

[Answer] No doubt there has been some progress, but such progress takes time, and also requires a framework and policies to encourage it. Luckily, we have come to realize, now more than before, the advantage of cooperation, and we

have begun to see the establishment of increasing numbers of joint-stock companies. In the Kingdom, for example, several joint-stock companies were set up with state encouragement and incentives, as was the case with the experiment to "Saudiize" the banks and SABIC [Saudi Basic Industries Corporation]. Some general joint-stock companies have been founded by businessmen, and just recently a joint-stock company was founded to which thousands of citizens subscribed. The subscriptions were covered three times, which means that the potential is there, and that people have begun to grasp the idea of companies. In Kuwait, as well, the corporate mentality is developing; in the United Arab Emirates there is the telephone company; in Jordan there are a great many general joint-stock companies; and so forth. In other words, people have begun to grasp the revolution which has happened to them and to behave logically. They have begun to realize that a man's worth lies in the projects he creates and carries out, and in his accomplishments which will outlast him, and not in what he consumes or in the luxury and superficial opulence he exhibits. Unfortunately, some of these excesses still occur, perhaps the result of quick or unexpected riches. People now feel that discipline in financial and administrative rules and guidelines will benefit and protect them, and that if they restrain their individualistic inclinations a little, they can be free of their past insistence on secrecy. However, I believe that they still want to have control over the projects they enter into. For example, when the Gulf Investment Organization came looking for projects to go into with businessmen, the basic question which these businessmen raised was: is the organization prepared to get out of the project once it is set up? The organization stressed that it welcomed the idea of surrendering its share after the projects were set up, since its purpose was to play a catalytic role and not to own shares in the projects. Naturally, this was encouraging to the businessmen.

Local Investment Is Still the Most Secure

[Question] But don't you think that the problem lies in uneasiness, for numerous reasons, over investing in the region?

[Answer] Such a fear might exist, but some people are being overly afraid and are over-reacting. I can understand the feelings of the investor who cares for his money. There is a saying that the two most cowardly things to be found are money and the tourist, for both of them are extremely sensitive to security and stability conditions. I know that many investors are having difficulties because they lack experience and are perhaps preoccupied with their own problems. But even so, we ought to feel more assured in our own country than in any other country, for here exists the most protection for the investor, the best guarantees, and the most abundant incentives. Taxes are virtually non-existent, importation is free, the currency system is free--in sum, the entire economic system is free and there is flexibility and ease of movement. I have become increasingly convinced of this fact, especially when I see what has happened with our neighbors, for example, and how in spite of all the storms in the region the gulf countries have maintained their cohesiveness, stability and free economy. The gulf war has been confined now, and continual attempts are being made to constrain and maybe even settle it. The tragedy and exhaustion cannot continue indefinitely.

That does not mean that there aren't any hardships, but what country doesn't have hardships? Is investment in the West fun and games? Aren't there obstacles and occasional bodily risks in the international markets?

Let me say again that in general, the climate in Saudi Arabia and the gulf is propitious for investment, but investment fields are limited, because the market itself is still young and its capacity is still limited. Therefore, means of investment must be developed, and new tools and fields created. So far, such development has been limited to joint-stock companies, few as they are, or to guaranteed organizations, such as the Arab Bank, for example, which are likewise few in number. Of course, the day may come when the Arab Bank will need to get a loan or issue bonds worth US\$200 to 400 million, but who knows? Maybe the Arab Bank will not need to do so. Also, the attitude of the public needs to be examined: will it accept the idea or not?

The Saudi Financial Market

[Question] This brings up an important issue for the Kingdom--the weakness of the financial market. Savings are leaving the country because there aren't enough channels or vessels (outside the banks) to invest them in. At the same time, the individual investor has become more experienced and more sensitive to the matter of return as well as the matter of fluidity--i.e. the fluidity of his own savings.

[Answer] This is completely true. I am convinced that daring steps must be taken to develop the financial market and to create new organizations and new tools for investment. However, the Suq al-Manakh tragedy in Kuwait seems to have set the region back several steps. If you were to ask me if the Suq al-Manakh case justifies all this fear, I would say no--but it does justify caution. We can create a financial market step by step, taking all the necessary precautions. We can draw some positive conclusions from the Suq al-Manakh experience, if we can understand its lessons, just as the West and the United States learned from the 1929 stock market crash and the depression that followed.

In this context, the market will need more and more loans, especially loans to finance projects or strengthen the capital of organizations. In this field the role of the funds will diminish, and the businessman who has become strong might prefer not to wait through the lengthy procedures followed by the funds, and instead obtain ready funds from the market, even though at a higher price. So, as I see it, there is a natural need for a financial market to collect the savings scattered here and there and put them to use in projects, as well as to encourage the circulation of instruments of debt and ensure their fluidity. Take the stock market, for example. I am convinced that one reason for the falling prices is poor circulation, because of the absence of a buying and selling market in the natural sense of the word.

[Question] What do you think will be the future of the market, locally and regionally? Do you think that the crisis is near its end?

[Answer] Every economy passes through periods of boom and then stagnation or recession. What has happened in the Kingdom is that the transition was made within a short period of time, almost suddenly, i.e. unnaturally close behind a slow or even retrogressive stage in some sectors such as the construction and contracting sector. This created a kind of shock and confusion in the mind of the investor, who had no time to grasp what had happened. Unfortunately, some foreign banks and Western sources jumped to conclusions and began spreading rumors that all the businessmen in the region were on the verge of bankruptcy. Naturally, many organizations have difficulties, and many businessmen go through critical circumstances. This happens in any depression or recession. However, I believe that the first shock has now been absorbed and that investors have begun to feel more confident. I believe that the attack of fear and hesitation will be over by the end of this year. As for oil, I am convinced that from 1987 on, we will see a considerable improvement in consumption and prices.

The Banks and the Fluidity Crisis

[Question] There has been a lot of talk about the private sector's bank debts, which are being turned around, but no one knows just how devastating they are. What is your appraisal of this situation?

[Answer] Naturally, the difficulties being faced by some organizations and businessmen will be reflected in their ability to meet their obligations. However, many of these cases are cases of a lack of fluidity, and the only thing the banks can do is treat them fairly and give the agent enough time to regain his vitality and put his affairs in order. Therefore, rescheduling is not merely turning the debts around, but also involves bridging operations, i.e. providing the client with the fluidity he needs until he can liquidate some of his assets or basically improve his situation. It must be said that the banks have become stricter and more careful in reviewing loan requests. However, rescheduling is inevitable, and presumably such strictness will not be excessive, so as to not harm essentially sound organizations which could carry on if they were helped out in stages. Basically, the banks must protect the depositors' money and be careful how they use it. As the proverb says, "protect the people but don't bow down to them." Furthermore, some companies must merge, and organizations must be brought into being. There is plenty of time to solve many problems. As I said earlier, recession is the price we have to pay. We have to be realistic and not be surprised by anything. That's life!

[Question] But how much of a price do we have to pay? Will it be a hard or burdensome lesson, for example?

[Answer] Most probably it will be a hard lesson, but a beneficial one. Any growing economy has to go through such circumstances, because "people learn only through their pocketbook." I don't expect any expansion or boom like what happened earlier, even if the situation returns to what it was and there is a financial improvement. People by their nature have become more sensible

and cautious, and in the long run this will be the most important positive result that will emerge. In the past, the boom raised many people and covered up many problems, but the recession disclosed the major shortcomings in planning and fiscal management, as well as revealing in particular the vast importance of fluidity and congruence between obligations and assets, i.e. matching.

[Question] Don't the expectations of continued calm or stagnation, and the clearly growing tendency towards abolishing or reducing assistance and some other types of subsidies, also affect the investors' incentives, especially since this makes them less confident of their ability to stand up to competition?

[Answer] Ordinarily, you find greater opportunities in times of stagnation than you do in times of boom. For example, the United States passed through a period of great growth in the last few years, but even so we heard of a surprisingly large number of bankruptcies. Take for example the investments in the farming sector, or in some areas of the oil industry; hundreds of thousands went under, and American savings institutions were also subjected to financial shocks. Similarly, periods of stagnation may be the right time for the acquisition, merger and consolidation of smaller projects, when assets are being hit by losses. The only thing the successful businessman can do is look around him and find opportunities.

The Debt Rescheduling Problem

[Question] Will the rescheduling of debts meet with the simultaneous problems of hesitation on the part of the banks, disorganization and lack of financial statistics among the organizations, and difficulty in verification?

[Answer] These problems exist, and are unfortunately due to the recent establishment of many organizations and especially the absence of property sections within their managements, and the absence of objective relations and financial discipline. Without a doubt the joint-stock companies will be taking the biggest steps forward. In my opinion, the banks themselves must find some way of encouraging the establishment of such companies, because as banks they have an interest in developing all organizations and furthering administrative awareness. Of course, the state has the most important part to play in encouraging such joint stock companies, because it is in the state's power to provide the various means of encouragement and guidance.

[Question] Nevertheless, you can observe some hesitation or caution when it comes to licensing general joint-stock companies. There are many requests which have been waiting for years.

[Answer] The state is making a very real effort to encourage joint-stock companies, as I have said. The Saudizing of SABIC's banks, the pharmaceutical company, and other companies now being formed are examples of that. I am more afraid of caution than persistence, but there are those who think otherwise--that such caution or strictness protects us from repeating the Suq al-Manakh tragedy or its like. We are a naturally conservative people who would perhaps

prefer to proceed slowly but surely, after feeling our footing very well. In the old days it was said, "in slowness is safety." The fact remains that once we permit the establishment of a company, we must also permit or allow it and the public to deal in its shares. Facilitating the circulation of shares is in itself the most important incentive for establishing joint-stock companies and for getting the public to invest in their stock. In this age, people's wealth can be preserved only through joint-stock companies, because they provide continuity and create a sort of wealth-sharing and distribution of property among the people, which protects the society from negative, destructive ideas. They also facilitate supervision over the activities of organizations and increase efficiency on the national level.

[Question] Don't you think that the continued vacuum in the financial market increases the possibility that money will be attracted overseas, especially since recent developments in communications have made it possible for any investor to invest overseas without actually travelling abroad?

[Answer] This is correct. Markets have become open to each other, and there are no limits or restrictions preventing the movement of money. The information revolution has made it possible for an investment company or broker to reach any investor through computer networks which give you data 24 hours a day. It has also become possible for the investor to stay in touch with the market. Therefore, our domestic market must be developed and channels created to enable it to absorb and circulate national liquidity within the local market.

Arab Overseas Investment

[Question] What are your observations on Arab investment overseas and in the Arab world?

[Answer] You can't make a general rule. Some people have profited overseas and some have lost money. Who can tell who will profit and who will lose? As for Arab investment, including Saudi investment, let me observe here that there must be more means of investment, and the concentration should be on fluidity. In that way markets can be opened to each other and regional financial markets can be created.

[Question] "Saudization" is the dominant slogan for meetings of Saudi businessmen and for the press. What is your opinion?

[Answer] "Saudization" has two meanings: Saudizing jobs, and Saudizing in the sense of protecting national production and giving it preference over foreign production. I believe that Saudizing jobs is the right idea, and is the consequence of the drop in the number of jobs and projects. I also believe that the Kingdom has no competitor in this field. You know how every country forbids the employment of any foreigner if there is a citizen who can do the same job with the same skill. The idea is that any government should provide job opportunities for its citizens, and not resort to foreigners unless that is absolutely unavoidable.

As for Saudizing in the sense of protectionism, in my view it is essential in case of flooding, i.e. whenever foreign competition is proven to be illegal or unjust, resulting from the product's being sold at below cost upon reaching the Kingdom's port, or from the foreign source's being offered huge export assistance. In the Kingdom, they carefully examine each case by itself. Here again the Kingdom has no competitor in this field. This is what happens in many countries subjected to flooding, and even in those which are not, when they have strong, organized industries. The United States has more than one "lobby," such as the automobile, the iron and steel, the textile, and the farmers' lobbies, and, finally, the petrochemicals and refined products lobby, all of whom have begun hinting at protectionism even though they consider themselves an open country which believes in free competition and trade. What do you think of a developing country, or an industry which has not yet become strong, as is the case in the Kingdom?

[Question] There is controversy over some aspects of agricultural investment in the Kingdom, especially over some subsidized crops. What is your viewpoint?

[Answer] It is essential to develop agriculture, and we must make use of every one of our country's resources. Naturally, some things can be produced at an acceptable, economic cost, and some things cannot be produced because of the climate, the lack of water, or even the lack of local skills. For example, we will never be able to compete with Australia and America in the production of wheat. However, as we gain experience in producing some commodities such as vegetables and fruits, foreign production will find it hard to compete with us there. What I want to say now is that the idea of self-sufficiency in food is unrealistic. Even the northern European countries meet their meat needs but still import other meats. Some European countries produce some kinds of wheat and import other types. In general, I believe that in agriculture, every case must be examined on its own, on the basis of the cost of producing it locally compared to the cost of importing it from neighboring sources. In any case, sufficient diversity in import sources must be maintained as a general policy, and there must not be any reliance on any one type of food from any one country or region.

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CSO: 4404/17

SYRIA

CRISIS IN RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS PREDICTED

Riyadh AL-YAMAMAH in Arabic 7 Aug 85 pp 32-34

[Article: "Syrian-Soviet Relations: The Countdown in the Alliance between Moscow and Damascus"]

[Text] Well-informed diplomatic sources watching developments in Syrian-Soviet relations say that these relations are now going through a crisis as a result of profound differences in views that had built up between Moscow and Damascus. These differences did not arise in a day; rather, they began with the start of the Israeli war in Lebanon in 1982.

Since that time, the rifts in Syrian-Soviet relations continued to proliferate, until the most recent of them, the rift which arose from the war of the Palestinian camps in Beirut waged by the Shiite AMAL militia under support from Syria. At this point the differences and contradictions in Syrian-Soviet relations were bound to appear on the surface, at this time specifically, as a result of the complications created in the Kremlin's policy with the advent of Gorbachev and the persistent change in Soviet leaders, the most prominent of which was Gromyko's departure from the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Gromyko had been known as the architect of the strategic relations which prospered for a long time between Damascus and Moscow; by the evaluation of knowledgeable sources, these are now suffering from a continuous deterioration, and the further developments which this involves, which might have a tangible impact and important repercussions in the Middle East, may become revealed in the days to come.

Some the signs which experts use as evidence of continuing deterioration in Syrian-Soviet relations are:

The removal made recently of a large number of Soviet military experts and advisors who had been working in Syria since 1973. This is the second time in less than 2 months that the Soviet Union has withdrawn a large number of advisors, military and civilian experts working in Syria on the basis of the friendship and strategic cooperation treaties in effect between the two countries. Their number at some point came to 5,000. It is likely that just between 2,000 and 3,000 advisors remain now.

The visit the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, made recently to Moscow between 19 and 21 June. This ended without the issuance of any final statement in Moscow or Damascus, and the subjects which were discussed with senior Soviet officials were not declared; this is something out of character and unusual when compared with the events during al-Asad's previous visits to Moscow, although it was observed that most of the discussions were between al-Asad and Gorbachev in person, which indicates the serious nature and gravity of the subjects discussed. It was also observed that Gromyko failed to attend a large part of these discussions. The information leaked out concerning these discussions to Arab diplomatic circles in Moscow held that they consisted of a comprehensive review of the bases of existing relations between the two countries and that Gorbachev refused a demand President al-Asad made in the course of them that he side with Damascus in its attack on King Husayn, the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who have been seeking to create a solution to the Palestinian cause through the 21 February agreement.

It has been said that instead of responding to al-Asad's request in this regard, Gorbachev expressed the Soviet Union's condemnation of efforts to fragment the forces of the Palestinian revolution and attempts to liquidate the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon, which are getting Syrian support.

After the withdrawal of the Israeli army from Lebanon was completed, Syria requested the Soviet Union to help it erect advanced ground to air missiles in the al-Biqa' to compensate for the ones Israel had destroyed at the beginning of the Lebanon war. However, the Soviet Union categorically refused, and consequently Syria has not yet been able to move its forces from the positions they occupied while the Israeli military was present in Lebanon, because they did not have a missile cover against Israeli aircraft if attacked. Indeed, Syria has withdrawn nearly 10,000 of its troops from Lebanon into its own territory.

Damascus refused to respond to Moscow's repeated requests to stop military aid to Tehran in its war against Iraq. This conflicts with the strategic interests of the Soviet Union itself, as far as the security and safety of its southern borders are concerned, since it does not want a victory for Tehran in this war on the one hand, because such a victory would mean the possibility that the Khomeyni revolution would be exported to the southern Soviet provinces adjacent to the northern borders Iran shares with it, not to speak of the co-optation of the Afghan revolutionaries who are waging an ongoing war against the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan that Iran is engaging in now, and the aid it is providing them.

Above and beyond this, the Soviet Union has confirmed that Syria has sent Syrian military experts and officers to take over Soviet missile launching pads on Iraqi territory. These are missiles which Libya sent to Iran without prior agreement from the Soviet Union, provoking the anger of the Soviets.

Damascus' failure to respond to any pressures from Moscow last June to stop the war of the Palestinian camps in Beirut, Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah at that time; this is the war the Shiite AMAL militia has been waging against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, as a result of which a large number of Palestinians have been killed.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, sent a number of letters to the Soviet leaders at that time, demanding that they put pressure on Damascus to stop this war, but the Syrians did not respond to Moscow's pressure in this regard, and pursued their policy aimed at putting an end to the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon; this is something Moscow had not agreed with from the outset.

It is well known that the Soviet Union has not yet withdrawn its official recognition of Yasir 'Arafat as chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is a request which Damascus has made of Moscow and insisted on a number of times, but Moscow has not responded to this request.

The rapprochement begun recently between the Soviets and the Israelis most likely occurred without the knowledge of Syria, which is the Soviet Union's basic strategic ally in the confrontation with Israel. Proof of that is that Syria has so far remained silent with respect to this rapprochement, while its media have totally ignored it.

Many international observers believe that the statement official Radio Moscow made a few days ago, in which it was said that the Soviet Union hoped that the Jewish state would remain independent and sovereign in the context of peace and security, and that it had always stood against the radicals in the Arab world who hoped to eliminate the state of Israel, is fraught with significance.

On the one hand, it was issued by Gorbachev himself, a short while -- "less than a month" -- after his personal talks with the Syrian president Hafiz al-Asad, and it contained an allusion to the Syrians, not to Yasir 'Arafat, because Syria has up to now been saying that it is paramount among the Arab radicals.

It also contained a concealed hint that the time in which the elimination of Israel can be advocated has passed and support for the Arabs to try to make peace with Israel. Meanwhile Syria, which is the Soviets' strategic ally, is the most stubborn of the countries rejecting the approach toward peace with Israel.

If to that one adds the information Israel has leaked concerning the anticipated deal between itself and the Soviet Union on the restoration of diplomatic relations between them and the emigration of half a million Jews from the Soviet Union in exchange for the return of half of occupied Golan to Syria, the extent of the embarrassment this entails for Syria, which has ceaselessly attacked the Camp David agreements fiercely, although all of Sinai, which had been occupied since 1967, has returned to Egypt, becomes apparent. How can this be reconciled with Syria's agreement to the subsequent restoration of half of occupied Golan to itself?

The embarrassment becomes obvious here; the intention is mutual and both parties, the Soviets and the Israelis, have colluded in it, since Moscow has in no way yet denied the information Israel has leaked on this deal. This gives full proof of Damascus' lack of agreement to the deal, indeed its lack

of knowledge of it, essentially, and consequently indicates the deterioration and lack of coordination that have afflicted Syrian-Soviet relations.

A Crisis Which Goes back to the Days of the Philip Habib Agreement

When the armed Palestinian presence resisting Israel was situated and concentrated in Lebanon in general and in the south in particular, the Soviet Union considered it an important element in its general Middle East strategy, for two main reasons:

First, the armed Palestinian presence resisting Israel in Lebanon was in effect a force, liberated from the restrictions that normally obstruct any country's official actions, for putting pressure on Israel's military power and influence in the region as a front-line base of the United States of America and the Atlantic pact -- one which had military effectiveness and strategic significance as far as the security of the southern borders of the Soviet Union itself was concerned.

Second, the weapons the armed Palestinian presence had in Lebanon were Russian and faced the American weapons in Israel's possession. It was naturally of the utmost importance that these Soviet weapons not be easily defeated in the face of the American weapons, in light of the Soviet view and interests.

Therefore the Soviet Union's agreement was made to install SAM ground to air missiles in the al-Biqa' plain in order to protect the Syrian forces situated there and also to protect the Palestinian forces, both of which used Soviet weapons.

Conversely, Israel suffered from the pressure of the Palestinian armed resistance that reached it from southern Lebanon, which it called Palestinian terror at times and communist terror at other times, combining the two on numerous occasions for obvious purposes, the most important of which was to provoke the United States of America and get it to agree in advance to its military campaigns against Lebanon. This actually happened during the recent Israeli war in Lebanon, when it was proved that Sharon got the green light from Alexander Haig, the American secretary of state at that time, before invading Lebanon to liquidate the Palestinian armed presence there.

It is not permissible to say that the Soviet Union, with all the intelligence agencies and modern space and electronic means of information it owns, remained unaware that Israel was proceeding to invade Lebanon and unaware of the goals it was to achieve by this war. Rather, it is permissible to say that it knew in advance of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, and informed Syria of it, so that it could play its part in protecting the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon, because that constituted part of the Soviet strategic goals in the region.

What happened, though, was totally the opposite, since the Palestinian forces in Lebanon were left to face the tremendous Israeli war machine alone, without any interference, however slight, from Syria to support, help or protect it, as had been expected. Indeed, Israel managed to destroy the Soviet SAM ground to air missile batteries with the utmost ease, while Syria did not offer the Soviets an acceptable explanation for this.

Regardless of the results that followed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Israeli army's encirclement of Beirut, while the Syrian forces were concentrated just 12 kilometers beyond Beirut and Israel managed to destroy the military structure of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and acquire tremendous stores of Soviet arms there, which it sold to some African countries for millions of dollars -- regardless of the negative results that caused as far as Soviet strategic goals in the region and the strategic relationship between the Soviet Union and Syria went:

Regardless of all this, the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, consistently received the American emissary, Philip Habib, in his shuttle trips to Damascus after that and held discussions with him.

Syria subsequently reached agreement with Habib, and this all took place without consultation with the Soviet Union, Syria's strategic ally in the region, or its participation or contribution. This made it possible for the United States of America subsequently to intervene and dominate the course of affairs in Lebanon in particular and the region in general -- to the point where it was said that it gave Syria a mandate to set the Lebanese house in order. Meanwhile the Soviet Union remained isolated from the events of the region, then finally found that the United States and Israel were setting out the conditions by which it would be permitted to take part in creating the peace process in the Middle East, just as it had become isolated and alienated from Damascus with respect to the peace process that had started to glimmer seriously on the horizon of the region.

There is no argument that it is in the Soviet Union's intrinsic strategic interests to participate with the United States of America on an equal basis in creating the peace process in the Middle East, which represents an important, vital region as far as the Soviet Union is concerned because of its proximity to the southern borders. It has stated this more than once, on more than one occasion.

Thus it seems logical that traditional relations between the Soviet Union and Syria should become unstable, indeed deteriorate, especially since it has been noted that Syria itself is seeking the friendship of the United States of America, which it believes mediated in the past between Syria and Israel, to arrange an implicit agreement (obscure and perhaps unknown to the Soviets) concerning the red and green lines and a joint plan to guarantee the security and safety of Israel's northern borders.

Syrian-Soviet Relations in the Equation of International Interests

Political analysts in Western capitals have a view which to a large extent is valid in unearthing the reasons behind the prospering of Soviet-Syrian relations in the period between 1973 and 1983, as well as the reasons behind the subsequent decline in these relations and the stage of deterioration they have reached now.

This view is totally compatible with the principle prevalent now in international relations, which stresses that relations among countries are essentially founded on the existence of specific interests.

With reference to this yardstick, one can say that Syrian-Soviet relations were bound to prosper beginning in 1973. At that time Syria and Egypt entered the joint October war against Israel. That was preceded by al-Sadat's expulsion of the Soviet experts and advisors from Egypt, as a result of which the Soviet Union lost its foothold and influence in Egypt. It experienced the same occurrence with respect to the Sudan and Somalia, while Syria retained its strong relations with the Soviets. As a result of this war al-Sadat oriented himself toward the United States of America during Carter's presidency, to proceed, under his supervision and participation, to arrive at the peace between Egypt and Israel, and the Camp David agreements were concluded in total isolation from the Soviet Union.

These agreements sanctified the Soviet Union's alienation from the pursuit of any role in any peace settlements in the region. Since then the Americans have absolutely rejected the idea that the Soviets might have "influence" or "interests" in the Middle East, and since then Syria has risen up to attack the Camp David agreements, especially once Egypt was classified as a moderate country and Syria as an extremist one.

Because it is the moderates who believe that any peace in the region must be under the supervision of America, because it alone can put pressure on Israel and soften its position, while the Soviet Union does not in practice have the ability to do this, especially since its diplomatic relations with Israel have been severed, and because the extremists are the only ones who remained convinced of the necessity and inevitability of having a Soviet role in the region in general and in making peace in the Middle East which is parallel to the American role and in balance with it, it was in keeping with Soviet interests for the Soviet Union to stand behind Syria with all its weight, and therefore strategic relations between the two countries grew and prospered. It came to seem during the 10-year period following 1973 that these relations were solid and firm and could never become unstable or deteriorate, and therefore, in addition, there was Soviet encouragement of the Syrians continuously to attack the moderate countries.

However, with the passage of time, the Soviets began to reap the benefits of this many-sided attack on the "moderate" Arab countries. These benefits took the form of the restoration of relations with Egypt, the renewed application of the Soviet-North Yemeni friendship treaty, the exchange of diplomatic relations with Kuwait, the strengthening of Soviet support for Iraq, the increase in military support for Iraq in its war against Iran, the establishment of good relations with Jordan, the provision of military equipment to Kuwait and the improvement of Soviet relations with all countries in the Maghreb, to the point where Moscow began not only to hope for an Arab consensus in supporting the Soviet plan for the convening of an international peace conference, by whose basis it would participate on an equal footing with the United States in creating the peace process in the Middle East, which would enable it to look after and realize its vital, essential interests in the region. Indeed, Moscow now has become confident of such an Arab consensus.

In another area, Syria has found itself in need of improving its relations with the United States of America in a relative sense, so that it will thereby be able to arrange its affairs with Israel.

Here it has been necessary that the balance of interests in international relations intervene and that a contraction occur in Soviet-Syrian relations, to be matched by an improvement in Soviet-Israeli relations. This is what has actually been happening in the Middle East equation, at present.

As for the results and repercussions of all this on the peace process in particular and existing conditions in the region in general, that is something which the days to come will reveal.

11887

CSO: 4404/7

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

ADFAED LOAN FOR PDRY--The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED) has granted a \$10 million loan to the Democratic Republic of (south) Yemen to contribute in financing a port expansion project. Nasir al-Nuways under secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Industry and director-general of ADFAED, said that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait would contribute in financing the \$110 million project at Aden port. Mr Nuways who returned to Abu Dhabi yesterday after visiting South Yemen and Kenya said that he delivered a message from the president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealing with bilateral relations. In Kenya, Mr Nuways said that he signed a \$6.5 million loan to finance 40 km road project in the capital. On directives from Shaykh Zayid he inspected two locations in Kenya for building an orphanage in Mombasa and a building to be endowed to the orphanage. [Text] [Dubayy Khaleej TIME in English 2 Oct 85 p 15 GF]

BUDGET DEFICIT REDUCED--An economic report published in the UAE indicates that the UAE Government has succeeded in its expenses ration plan and that it has reduced the actual deficit in the general budget for 1984 by 64 percent compared to 1983 figures. The report indicates that the actual deficit in the 1984 budget was only 900 million dirhams against a deficit estimated at 40.04 billion dirhams when the was issued and against an actual deficit in the 1983 budget of 2.05 billion dirhams and an estimated deficit in the 1983 budget of 5.05 billion dirhams [figures as received]. The report indicates that as a result of this policy, the deficit in the state's unified account for all seven emirates dropped to 2.2 billion dirhams last year, against 5.2 billion dirhams in the 1983 budget. [Excerpt] [Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 4 Oct 85 GF]

SURPLUS 1984 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Abu Dhabi, 5 October (WAKH)--the UAE's balance of payments achieved a dirhams 6.3 billion surplus during the last year while the deposits of local banking sector increased by 6.2 billion dirhams, 'abd al-Malik al-Hamar, governor of the UAE Central Bank said today. He told the Abu Dhabi-based daily AL-ITTIHAD that monetary indicators affirm the strength and stability of the banking sector in the UAE during the last year and the first quarter of this year. He said that an improvement in the liquidity was noted during the last year with an increase in the balance sheet of commercial banks in the country. [Text] [Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 5 Oct 85 GF]

INFILTRATORS ARRESTED--Al-Fujayrah--The al-Fujayrah police have arrested five Iranian infiltrators who tried to enter the country illegally after arriving at Khawr Fakkan Port. [Summary] [Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 6 Oct 85 p 1 GF]

INDIAN INFILTRATORS CAPTURED--On 11 October the Al-Shariqah Coast Guard captured 99 Indian infiltrators trying to enter the country illegally. It was discovered that two of the infiltrators brought 2 kgm of opium from India with them for trade. It should be noted that last week the Al-Shariqah Coast Guard arrested 82 Indian infiltrators who came to the country by sea. [Summary] [Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 13 Oct 85 pp 1, 13 GF]

CSO: 4400/17

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

QUESTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS ANALYZED

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 25 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] What has happened to the other half of our society in recent times? What has happened to Eve these days, especially after she has reached advanced levels in various fields? First, what does she want of herself? And second, what does she want of her society? In recent times there have been many statements about the rights of Eve, that she is treated unjustly, oppressed, deprived, confined, restrained, not liberated, and similar misleading, mistaken terms. No consideration has been given to the past, to what preceded the revolution, to see how women were doing in the days of degradation, subjugation, slavery, and injustice. She now enjoys one of the better situations in Arab Muslim society, liberated from oppression and bondage. This is a society that respects her, just as Islam respects her. It esteems and honors her, holds sacred the life-blood of her happiness, does battle for her, goes abroad and studies, and builds a future for her until it arrives at her nest. The new society has afforded to women every opportunity, occupation, and training. She is not in the racist prisons of Rhodesia or the forests of the American Indians. She lives in a new democracy that makes no distinction between Adam and Eve. The permanent constitution has set forth her rights and the national charger embodies the rights of women beside her male brothers and she is to share in political, social and cultural life. Then who is it that has treated her unjustly and deprived her of her rights, and who is it that has taken away her rights and what is the nature of these violations and of the rights taken away? The young woman of the revolution today has become a contender with her brother in all fields and is with him and beside him in field, factory, hospital, office, journalism, broadcasting, communications, university, school, government ministry, engineering, medicine, law, tutoring at the university, and other fields. Are these the rights of which she is deprived? It is necessary that she stand with her brother, the man, who suffers from the tyranny of her father, who has made of her a commodity while refusing to give her to the one she wants. The women stand firmly against these practices, which were not brought in by Islam, for marriage these days has become one of the greatest difficulties because of the greed of the fathers. Are not the young men the ones who have had their rights taken away and their freedom stolen in choosing life partners in view of the barbed wire that is placed in front of them? On the other hand, a single glance is enough to see the status women enjoy when, after working hours, women leave any bank or firm. One finds their number to

exceed the number of male employees. Does Eve still insist that she is treated unjustly and deprived? But in spite of this women now are occupying positions and holding jobs in both the public and mixed sectors, after the young men went into the national defense service. I have not opposed educating women, no matter what the reason cited. They must be educated and must reach any level of training, and also become scholars, legislators, economic experts, instructors, and social advisers. I would never oppose this.

But a specific question arises spontaneously: Does the suppression, deprivation, shackles, and denial of rights that the women claim mean departure from Islamic customs and traditions, elimination of the Islamic veil, wearing jeans, dashing freely into the world of tumult, and not adhering to the laws of Islam? Is it true, our mother Eve, that the woman of the west, in Japan and elsewhere has begun calling for a return of the woman to the home in order to protect her house and children from destruction and is interested in the protection of her husband in view of what modern civilization has brought on in the way of radical change in general behavior, rebellion against parents, departure from reality, lack of respect for parents, and sexual immorality spreading among the rest of the young people because the fathers have been distant from their sons?

And another question: Can the woman, when she demands equality with the man, be a tough person who bears the burdens and meets the dangers and difficulties; can she go to a foreign country, work and be patient like the man?

The answer to this question is the rebuttal, naturally. The woman has a special role, such as motherhood, custody, love and compassion, which the man cannot take up. The women are sisters of the men, and I am not among those who call for giving the woman more than she can bear, or for having her depart from custom. Despite this, I am not a bigot against the woman. I am with her with all my heart and strength, for she is mother, sister and wife.

12496
CSO: 4404/467

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

CENSUS TAKING PLANS PROMOTED

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 17 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Within the framework of a schedule of lectures in the primary special course put together by the National Institute for General Management to qualify the graduates of the 18th class of the police academy and the candidates for district administration of the republic, the information committee of the census arranged a lecture last Wednesday on the general census of homes and residents, which is to begin the first of February 1986. The lecture dealt with explaining the fundamentals and objectives of the census as well as the procedures and arrangements made in preparation for the actual performance. The lecture called attention to the fact that our society, which has in recent years experienced and is still experiencing great developments in several economic, social, demographic, and administrative areas, needs a measurement of these developments and changes and needs to know their dimensions and effects on the various aspects of life. This will only come about through asking a complete census of the residents and homes, with their special demographic, economic, and social characteristics so the reports that are accumulated can be grouped and analyzed.

The lecture also touched on the fact that one of the objectives of the complete census, with its distinctive features, is that the reports that are gathered will be used for economic and social planning, the distribution of production and national wealth, and the preparation of scientific and technical programs. The complete census will also be used as a basis for drawing up development policies and for making political and economic decisions at all levels.

The lecture affirmed that since the authorities concerned are now making preparations for the third 5-year development plan, 1987-1991, the plan must be based on precise, current, statistical information on the up-to-date Yemeni realities.

Participating in the lecture were Amin Ma'ruf 'Ali al-Jand, director of the center for population studies; Dr Muhammad Jum'ah al-Rubi, UN expert on population studies; Ahmad Shaja' Mu'awin, field operations director of the census; and Nabil al-Haydari, responsible for public relations in the census. The students were asked to carry out the role requested of them in assisting the authorities that will participate in conducting the census and convincing

the citizens of the need for giving correct and complete information, because any error or distortion of information may have an adverse effect that is not in keeping with the public interest or the objective behind republican decree 64 of 1985 to conduct the census. They were asked to stress that the census reports are for statistical and planning purposes only, to give guidance in making policies, plans and national programs and in apportioning them in the ideal way in order to raise the standard of living of all citizens in our country.

The questions raised by the students showed their seriousness, concern and complete readiness to cooperate and take part in making this great undertaking a success.

The speakers pointed out that the census to be made will have all the elements necessary for success. There is domestic technical expertise, stability, security, national unity, and a rallying of the people around the political leadership. There are the material and manpower resources that the state has furnished, and there is full conviction on the part of both the leadership and citizenry that the full census is the first step toward development and realizing the national ambitions.

Therefore what is actually needed is the cooperation of everyone for the success of this great project which will expedite development and progress in our country.

12496

CSO: 4404/467

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

RELIANCE OF INDUSTRIES ON IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS NOTED

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Aug 85 p 9

[Article: "Ministry of Economy's Comment on Industries in Yemen"]

[Text] AL-THAWRAH received the following comment on what the brother writer of the "Age's Tempos" column published in his column 2 days ago. We publish the response here because of its importance and because the space allocated for the "Age's Tempos" column cannot accommodate it. Moreover, the response deals with an important issue and this is why we have given it this space in the economic page. Here is the response:

We read with great interest your article published in edition No 7570 of AL-THAWRAH, published on Sunday, 11 August 1985, in your regular column entitled "Age's Tempos." The article deals with an important issue, namely the issue of the industries in our country.

We consider interest in this issue, that is, raising issued preoccupying the mind of the public generally, contributing opinions to correct the course of industrial activity, drawing attention to the aspects that raise questions and debate in the circles concerned, to the licensed industries and to the industrialization experiences of other countries and deriving lessons from these experiences and adopting the concepts and methods they have followed--we consider all this a responsible and vigilant gesture worthy of study, of being raised in a focused manner and of followup on your part, worthy of attention and of profound thinking on the part of industrialists and investors, embodied in the General Union of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and worthy of responsible guidance and control on the part of the Ministry of Economy.

Yes, we agree with you that most of the republic's industries are founded presently on mixing a number of imported materials and that we rarely find an industry that relies totally on local raw materials. We add to this the fact that these industries do not just import the materials they mix locally but also all the machinery, equipment, molds and spare parts, regardless of how small, and wrapping and packaging materials. All these materials are imported from abroad. This is the industrial reality in our country and it is a reality repeatedly seen in many of the developing countries.

But our country differs from the other developing countries in two important points: one negative and the other positive. The first point, a negative one, is that our country has none of the raw materials needed by the existing industries. If such materials are found, then they are available in small quantities that do not meet the needs of the existing industry and that cover only some of these needs, not to mention the very high prices of such materials which compel the manufacturer to ignore them and to import all the quantities he needs from abroad at prices that are much lower than the prices of the local products.

The second point, a positive one, is that the Yemen Arab Republic has not set up enormous plants for the purpose of national boasting. These are the so-called "prestige" plants in which numerous Third World countries embroiled themselves and which have been turned into mere monuments for an era of national enthusiasm lacking all scientific study and economic justification. Nowadays, these plants not only are unable to produce economically but also cost these countries big losses that intensify their economic hardships. These countries have begun to give serious consideration to turning their full attention to those industries for which all the elements of success are available, especially since they have found themselves at the mercy of the industrialized countries not only in their need for manufactured goods and for the requirements of the industrial products turned out by the mixing plants but also in their strong reliance on the industrialized countries to supply the imported food with which these developing countries feed their peoples. The brother president and commander was aware of this fact at a relatively early time when he issued two extremely important economic directives, namely:

1. The need to establish industries in our country on local raw materials. This is the instruction he gave the current government when it was formed.
2. The president's constant and ceaseless instruction that attention be turned to agriculture and agricultural production primarily, since agriculture is the main source of food and food security and since the various agricultural crops supply the basic materials for numerous industries.

Before pointing out to you the steps that the Ministry of Economy and Industry continues to take in implementing these historic instructions, we must note that the existing industries, though assembling and mixing industries, are supposed to achieve two fundamental benefits for the country, namely:

1. To create the right climate for gaining technical and administrative expertise in the industrial field, getting familiarized with the secrets of the industrial processes and creating the "resolution" or the momentum that pushes the industrialization activity forward.
2. To create the added value that these industries theoretically generate. In this case, the added value is embodied in the costs of labor, buildings, land, water and other local materials.

Regarding the issue of using local raw materials, there are some who hold the view that importing raw materials is no disgrace to any industry by evidence

of the fact that the industrialized countries, led by Japan, import raw materials from abroad due to the scarcity of such materials in these countries.

But in our opinion, this viewpoint is not sound insofar as our topic is concerned. This is because the industrialized countries manufacture all the means of production, such as equipment, machinery and spare parts, in their own plants.

Moreover, they have enough advanced expertise to manage and operate all industries. Besides, these countries' import of raw materials are confined to raw materials, often in their natural form or in a properly concentrated form, thus saving a high added value for the fully manufactured goods. These advantages are not available to the industrialists in our country who, in addition to lacking these capabilities, do not have the expertise and capability to engage in any conversion processes in their plants.

Guided by the first directive of the brother president and commander--namely setting up industries that rely on local raw materials--the Ministry of Industry and Economy has proceeded to achieve this objective since the current cabinet was formed and is still moving ahead with utter persistence and determination. This is embodied in this year's plans for joint-stock companies, all of which rely fundamentally on the country's natural resources. The examples are:

- The project to produce concave and plain glass with a capital of 40 million riyals.
- The project to process gypsum with a capital of 50 million riyals.

The first conference of Yemeni investors (held in May 1985) also produced plans for the following companies:

- Sand brick and lime production.
- Marble production.
- Concrete production.
- Cultivation and processing of fodders.
- Cattle-feeding plants.

If we turn to the second directive of the brother president and commander which pertains to devoting attention to and developing agriculture and to self-reliance, we find that in addition to insuring the food security that is indispensable to our country, numerous industries, particularly the food industries, rely on agricultural products. Let us take as an example two industries existing in our country:

First, the edible oils and fats industry: Upon completion of the projects under construction, the needs of the edible oil plants will amount to nearly 58,000

tons of oil seeds (of which 2,000 tons of cotton seeds and quantities of sesame seeds are available locally) to produce 43,000 tons of crude oils. To secure the needed quantity of seeds, it is required to cultivate the following:

- A total of 111,000 hectares with sunflowers.
- A total of 14,000 hectares with cotton.
- A total of 38,000 hectares with sesame.

There are now five industrial installations, some completed and some under construction. As I have already noted, they import 43,000 tons of crude edible oils whereas current production does not exceed what is demonstrated in the appended chart.

The volume of oil that can be produced from the oil seeds available currently amounts to only 4,000 tons of crude oils. This volume meets only a very small percentage of the plant's needs, keeping in mind that the sesame seeds are often used by the traditional oil presses. Consequently, there are no oil seeds in the country to supply these plants. This dictates the cultivation of oil seeds in a very broad and well-planned manner.

Second, the dairy industry and its products: The total current production of dairy and dairy byproducts by the existing plants and the plants under construction amounts to 119 million liters a year. In other words, the said plants need 119 million liters a year. This means nearly 15,000 head of high-productivity cows to meet these needs. If we assume that the average farm contains 400 cows, then we need 38 farms.

Thus, we find that the main concern of our country's economic plan must be turned toward the raw materials required for production. Therefore, we find very clearly that the raw materials needed for our local industry, be they agricultural, mineral or stone raw materials, are not available, either because of a severe deficiency in cultivation in the case of mineral raw materials and construction and industrial materials. This requires a concentrated effort coupled with a gradual plan for the plants--a plan setting a target date for some of these plants' total reliance on local materials.

Issued on the instructions of the minister of economy by the minister's technical office.

8494
CSO: 4404/468

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 17 Jul 85 p 9

[Article by 'Ali al-Ashmuri: "On Agricultural Research Activities"]

[Text] The national charter states that agriculture has constituted and continues to constitute the main source of income in our country. Therefore, and because of agriculture's great economic importance, the state set up in 1983 the Agricultural Research Authority whose objectives are summed up in the following:

1. Conduct applied agricultural research and studies with the objective of developing and enhancing both the plant and the livestock sectors of agricultural production. The research and studies are connected directly with Yemen's present and future. The authority also plans in advance for research compatible with the growth of population and with the population's increasing needs for food, clothing, medicine and so forth.
2. Coordinate and supervise all the activities in the agricultural spheres, evaluate studies in all parts of the republic and approve their conclusions, taking into consideration the soil, the availability of water and the natural contours. Determine the priorities of research for the programmed and well-studied utilization of the agricultural crops which give us the real indicator of growth in the national economy, enhance development and utilize the land and its resources to serve the country and the citizen. This is what our wise policy seeks under the leadership of Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president and the general secretary of the People's General Progress, under whose leadership all the great accomplishments we see and about which we hear and read daily have been achieved. In a short interview, brother 'Abd-al-Rahman Salam, the director of the Agricultural Research Authority, told me:

The introduction of modern technology is one of the tasks entrusted to the Agricultural Research Authority with the aim of increasing the productivity of a maize and millet, of legumes and of fruits and vegetables. As to how the cultivation of these crops has come about, the authority has regional stations for the southern heights of Tihamah and Wadi Sardad and another station in the city of Dhumar where the main headquarters will also be located. In every province, research is conducted on various kinds of crops, depending on the soil, the contours, water and climate. As for the central station

located in Dhumar, it includes the various sections that serve the other regional stations in the sphere of research. These sections include the prevention section, the lands section, the water section, the agricultural economy section, the information and training section, the agricultural guidance section, the agricultural mechanization section and the plant production and livestock resources section. This station's laboratory conducts the tests for all the governorates.

The authority also issues and publishes pamphlets to the agricultural guides who in turn instruct the farmer on how to use seeds and cultivate them scientifically. The authority is also concerned with training local elements to conduct agricultural research.

Research Process

It is carried out in the soil and by international centers which conduct the studies until a certain phase and then conduct the cross-breeding process and send to the research department 1,000-2,000 varieties. The ministry's Research Authority then conducts the experiments in experimental farms. Any variety proven to be successful is afterward cultivated in the farmer's fields.

When an experiment is conducted successfully, the original seeds are delivered for propagation and here comes the role of propagating the improved seeds, the approved seeds and the commercial seeds. The Agricultural Research Authority studies the breeder's seeds and the original seeds. During the period when a study is conducted on any variety of agricultural crops, the variety becomes acclimated to the environment, resists its diseases and responds to the fertilizers. This is in addition to the other agricultural processes intended to achieve the highest economic yield in comparison with the local variety.

Different Varieties

The Agricultural Research Authority has supplied numerous varieties, including:

Improved, high-production varieties:

1. Wheat: the (Sonolica) variety for the rainy provinces. This variety produces 1-1,5 tons compared to the local variety which produces 700 kg or 0.7 tons (under rainy conditions). The authority recommended (the Ma'rib B-4 variety of local wheat) which produces 1-2 tons per hectare under rainy conditions and another variety, Ma'rib-1, for irrigated areas and areas with plentiful rainfall. These two varieties are characterized by their high production of grains and hay when compared with the local varieties.
2. Corn, including the Tihamah-1 and Tihamah-2 varieties of maize for the Tihamah area, the Ta'izz-1 variety for the Abb area and the Ta'izz-2 variety for the southern heights.
3. Millet, including the (Tajarib), Qudsi and pigeon's foot varieties.

Vegetables

The authority has supplied most of the varieties available in the markets. The new varieties recommended this year include the (Himyar) onion variety which is superior to the other varieties because it is storable and produces local seeds.

A new variety of okra (Saba') characterized by early ripening and by being less fibrous than other varieties. This is in addition to some varieties of carrots and (squash).

Fruits

The varieties recommended by the authority include:

Al-Sham (grape variety, the pepper grape or Solonrize grape) variety whose production has begun to invade the local markets and which is cultivated in Tihamah, three varieties of olive. Experiments continue to be conducted on a number of citrus, mango and hard-pit fruit varieties. The results seem to be promising. When the experiments are completed, the cultivation of these varieties will be carried out in all parts of the republic and production will begin in 5-6 years.

The authority coordinates with the agricultural guidance project and with the seed propagation project, which are integrated and inseparable.

Local Cadres

For the first time, the local cadres have been managing and carrying out research since the beginning of 1983, thus replacing the foreign expertise which managed such projects earlier. The ministry has offered tempting salaries to the local cadres, applying to them the wage scale applied to the San'a' University employees.

8494

CSO: 4404/468

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

KHAWLAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT EXAMINED

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 6 Aug 85 p 9

[Article by 'Ali al-Ashmuri: "Preliminary Data on Agricultural Activities in Khawlan Area"]

[Text] It is a magnificent step that agricultural development projects have been spread throughout the various parts of Yemen in an effort to study the economic and technical charts according to which the projects needed for the various areas are financed and through which the resources available to the projects are put to ideal use in all phases. This is in addition to preparing the farms to absorb and carry out the executive phase with a deep understanding that raises the level of production. The topic of our article is the complete rural development plan in the Khawlan area, a project which has achieved enormous accomplishments, and the guidance activities in the initial phase. The agricultural guidance agency has completed the construction of an agricultural guidance center in Juhanah and has supplied it with some educational aids and production requirements, such as fertilizers, pesticides and other requirements of guidance work. An agricultural guidance center was also recently built in Dijjah and three other centers are under construction. Agricultural guidance also provides veterinary services to the entire area.

In May 1984, the experimental farms were planted with various kinds of crops and improved seeds, such as potatoes, tomatoes, onions and wheat. Experimental farms have also been established in the area in the 1985 season, especially in the parts where potatoes, onions and grapes are cultivated. The agricultural guidance activities also include organizing guidance lectures for the farmers to explain the project's objectives and activities, to help the farmers to solve the agricultural problems embodied in crop pests and to show them how to wipe out such pests without damaging the crop itself.

Activities of the project nursery for 1985-86:

In accordance with the plan drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and of Fisheries, the nursery of the rural development project in Khawlan has cultivated in bags a total of 31,120 seedlings of pomegranates, mulberries, quince, plums, pistachio nuts, apricots, grape vines and strawberries. The method of planting seedlings in bags has numerous advantages:

- It yields high growth rates.
- It makes it easy to tend seedlings.
- Seedlings are successful when transplanted to the farms.
- Such seedlings save a lot of space in a nursery and they do not exhaust the soil.

As for seedlings planted in the soil, they amounted to a total of 74,700 seedlings, thus bringing the grand total of seedlings planted in bags and of those planted in the soil to 10,520 [as published]. The project nursery has supplied the following number of seedlings to fraternal countries and organizations and to the farmers in 1984-85:

1. Grapevines: 27,498 seedlings.
2. Almonds: 1,648 seedlings.
3. Pomegranates: 6,525 seedlings.
4. Apricots: 1,108 seedlings.
5. Plums: 135 seedlings of grafted plums.

Grand Total: 41,414 seedlings.

Water:

In view of the importance of water to agricultural production and of the small irrigated area, greenhouse farming has been introduced to achieve the following:

- A. Produce summer vegetables in winter and in summer.
- B. Increase the productivity per cultivated unit.
- C. Prolong the production season.
- D. Save in the use of water.

This method has yielded a preliminary estimate of 200,000 riyals per 4 (lubnah) in a single agricultural season. Peppers have also been produced in greenhouses.

New varieties of high-production and high-quality strawberries have been introduced with the importation of 3,500 seedlings for the purpose of propagation. A total of 20,000 seedlings will be distributed.

Most seedlings have been pulled out of the nursery land and planted in bags and the land has been cleared to protect it from weeds and to prepare it for the coming season.

Seedlings have been planted in the nursery land through modern mechanized agriculture and irrigation to reduce the production costs.

In the sphere of irrigation engineering, the project has:

- Conducted studies on the water resources.
- Built 3 weather observation stations in Juhanah, al-U'rush and Sarwah.
- Built 11 stations to measure flood water and has drilled 69 deep wells.
- Compiled data on 523 surface wells. Surface water in west Khawlan is estimated at nearly 10.3 million cubic meters annually and the wells are refurbished at an average of 12.3 million cubic meters a year. The surplus volume that can be exploited amounts to 7.6 million cubic meters, which permit drilling 80 new wells and increasing the area of irrigated lands by 480 hectares.

As for drinking water projects, a study has been conducted and the blueprints have been prepared for 14 projects at a cost of 5.5 million riyals. Regarding small dams, studies have been carried out and blueprints prepared for 11 dams and for reinforcing 7 dirt dams, which are estimated to cost 36 million riyals. This is in addition to assisting the citizens in building a 16-meter-high dirt dam with a storage capacity of 100,000 cubic meters. The project also supervises two dirt dams built by the citizens.

In the sphere of irrigation, a total of 6,146 meters of 3-inch plastic piping have been supplied and installed in 77 farms to raise irrigation efficiency from 40 percent to nearly 60 percent.

Roads:

A bulldozer has been used to pave Asnaf-al-Kabs road, which is 16 Km long.

Terraces [mudarrajjat]:

To preserve rainwater and soil in the area, the sites of Sinaf and Bani Husayn have been chosen. The costs are estimated at 110,000 riyals.

Drip irrigation:

A drip irrigation model has been introduced for the purpose of training on operation and maintenance and of familiarization for the farmers and technicians. Its use will be spread shortly.

8494

CSO: 4404/468

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

JAPANESE HEALTH GRANT--Yesterday morning, at the Central Planning Organization building, a grant agreement for our country from the Japanese government was signed. Its value comes to \$4,300,000. It is for establishing two tuberculosis centers, one at Ta'izz and one at al-Hudaydah. Brother Fathi al-Salim, representing the central planning organization, signed the agreement on behalf of Yemen, and the charge d'affaires of the Japanese embassy, Mr Masumoto, signed on behalf of the Japanese government. Several officials from the Ministry of Health and from the Central Planning Organization attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 5 Aug 85 p 2] 12496

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF GRANT--Yesterday morning in the executive office for reconstruction an agreement was signed for the Japanese government to provide, as a grant, sheet iron for the areas damaged by the earthquakes. This is to be in the amount of 250 million yen, or 7.5 million riyals. Engineer Muhammad Husayn Jaghman, director of the executive office and member of the supreme council for reconstruction, signed the agreement for the executive office, and the representative in Sanaa of the purveyor companies that won the bid also signed. The charge d'affaires of the Japanese embassy in Sanaa was present at the signing, as well as several officials of the executive office. [Text] [Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Aug 85 p 2] 12496

CSO: 4404/467

5 November 1985

AFGHANISTAN

MUJAHIDIN INTENSIFY ACTIVITIES IN KABUL

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 29 Sep 85 p 7

[Text]

The Soviet and their Afghan allies troops have lost the control of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, due to the intensification of guerrilla activities.

Businessmen coming from Kabul say that military patrol, both Russian and Afghan, have stopped moving around the city since May this year, because many patrolling vehicles, most of them armored personnel carriers, were ambushed in the heart of the city over the past two months. "You cannot see any vehicle on the streets after 9:30 in the evening, as they are afraid of being attacked," said a businessman who has recently come from Kabul.

The noise of tanks and armored vehicles can only be heard after dawn most probably to stop the guerrillas leaving the city and being captured during day time in house to house searches.

A businessman who refused to reveal his name says that rockets land in Kabul residential areas which are close to army barracks and the Embassy of Soviet Union. Other targets are Karta-i-se, four kilometers southwest of the capital, and the old city of Kabul, which is

only two kilometers south of the presidential palace. In a single incident in the old part of Kabul situated adjacent to the Bala Hisar cantonment, 45 houses burned down, 30 dead bodies were recovered from the debris and many people were injured. The government news agency Bakhtar put it down to the outbreak of fire whereas an explosion was heard from the district that night. Despite the fact that Russians have recruited a huge number of Afghan civilians, into Khad, the state information services, Mujahideen's recent operation implies a breakthrough in the deadlock which existed for sometime and is a major success. "The capital is no man's land at night", a businessman said. Although curfew, which has been officially imposed since 27 April, 1985 coup d'etat, begins at 11 p.m. but the city seems deserted just after dusk. Even the Russian and Afghan armies have imposed curfew on themselves with a difference that they retreat to barracks at least 90 minutes earlier than the rest of the city's inhabitants.

The residents of the city of Kabul suffer more than any

time before. The security patrolling vehicles used to help in emergency but now-a-days a patient has either to walk to hospital or be taken by relatives or friends on their back provided they are near a hospital. There has never been a proper ambulance service in Kabul. Those who live far from hospitals cannot have medical treatment.

Russian authorities have enhanced security raids. The slightest suspicion of being involved in activities against them and the regime of Karmal or being sympathetic with the Mujahideen is sufficient evidence against one to be detained. The members of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution are, particularly, engaged in reporting about their neighbors and community. "Punishments are very severe," says the businessman. The detainees are put on summary trials where they get no less than 10 years, for trivial allegations by the Party and Intelligence officer that includes members of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

A new prison near to the notorious prison of Pul-e-Charkhi is under construc-

tion that shows an enormous increase in arrests by the security officers.

Attack on Afghan-Soviet Borders

The Soviets have tightened security measures in their areas against the expected operations of Mujahideen inside the Soviet Union.

Reliable sources reported that the flights of two helicopter gunships have been started over 1000-mile-long Amu River which is located on the Afghan-Soviet border. The flight will keep vigilance over the entire area continually.

Local people said that sometimes helicopter gunships take off from Marghab airport near Vakhn inside the Soviet Union and fly over the Amu River and land at Termuz airport followed by other helicopters from Marghab of the Soviet Union. The flights continue a whole day.

Afghan-Soviet border has been strongly guarded since the start of the Basmachi movement by Muslims of central Asia. It has been tightened up since the Mujahideen started action across the border four years

ago in Darqad district of the province of Takhar. Some operation inside Soviet Union has been reported. This year in the northeastern province of Badghis as well, Mujahideen of north Afghanistan can launch attacks in the Soviet areas of Rosht Qala, Kharogut, Saudoj, Roshan, Qila Khamb, Dast-e-Joo, Purkhar, Karoovabad, Maulotoovabad, Sha Artoz, Turmuz, Jurfarghan and other areas. The Soviet troops are concentrating in these areas and have brought in heavy amount of arms and ammunition.

CSO: 4600/50

AFGHANISTAN

ARTICLE GIVES ACCOUNT OF REFUGEE LIFE IN IRAN

Kabul ANIS in Dari 4 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The victory of the national and democratic Sawr revolution brought along with it the people's freedom, prosperity and welfare, and our people's bright future is latent in the principles and laws of the party and revolutionary government which have destroyed all the wretched and decrepit relations which remained as the inheritance from the past oppressive regimes to our toiling people. Behold the progressive transformations occurring daily in our beloved nation, Afghanistan. Following the victory of the Sawr revolution, our suffering people, united in joy and great interest, are taking an overall share in the development of the country. While our pious people have seen the satanic faces of the rebels hidden under the curtain of Islam and have exposed their un-Islamic acts, recently our deluded compatriots have been laying down their arms group after group and surrendering to the government after realizing the righteousness of the Sawr revolution and taking advantage of the pardon issued by the chief committee of the Revolutionary Council and the decisions of the DRA's historic Loya Jirgah. These deluded persons who had left the country are once again returning home. At this time a number of compatriots have returned home from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iran and here reveal the un-Islamic and terrorist acts of the counterrevolutionary bands. 'Azim Gol, the son of Mohammad Hashem, a resident of the village of Haydari in Parvan Province, who had left the country for some time as a result of the enemy's poisonous propaganda, told the ANIS correspondent:

When I arrived on Iranian soil, I saw a number of Afghan refugees going back and forth in the alleys with tattered clothes. Their lives were very difficult. I was passing several days in the city of Mashhad, and I approached a number of Afghan refugees and asked them about their lives. Tears were shed by most of them. One of them said in great despair: We have never had a full stomach because we looked upon our dear nation lightly and we committed great crimes against our land, people and revolution. Those persons who ruled over us in Afghanistan also rule over us here, and they incite us to war against Afghanistan by threat and force, and they murder us to preserve their own interests.

The abovementioned added: Camps were created in Iran for Afghan refugees, and they were given military training there by Iranian advisors. Afterwards

they were sent to wage unproclaimed war against the DRA, and were encouraged to destroy and assassinate. Any refugee who refuses to do this is faced with punishment and imprisonment.

The abovementioned said: When I saw these inhuman acts of theirs, I could not bear all of this oppression any more and I returned to my own dear country.

'Abdul'ali, the son of Mir 'Ali, a resident of the village of 'Alikhan, Sorkh Parsa'i Sub-province, Parvan Province, recounted his experience in this way: I observed the life of the counterrevolution's elements from up close. A great number of children perished due to contagious diseases and there was no medicine for them. However, the leaders of the counterrevolution's bands lived in luxury, while the other refugees could not even get a morsel of bread. Most of them did heavy labor in factories owned by Iranian capitalists for tiny wages, and not all could find this type of work. Most of the Iranians looked askance at the refugees and did not treat them well. This is because Afghan refugees steal goods from stores and homes there.

The ignorant rebels, who are obstructing progressive plans and service to the people, sometimes loot and plunder here, sometimes there. Sometimes they kidnap the child of someone for money, and other times the child of someone else. They carry out all these acts that are inconsistent with and far from the religion of Islam. Similarly, Jom'ah Khan, the son of Gholam Heydar, resident of Qul-e Khesht, Siahsang Subdistrict, Wardak Province, related:

The rendezvous that we had in Iran was very sad, because during this period I had incurred a lot of expenses and I could find no work, and I was thinking about obtaining a morsel of bread. I saw great difficulties among the elements of the counterrevolution. When world-devouring U.S. imperialism and regional reactionism gave them their rations, they gave the great part of it to the leaders of the bands and their trusted puppets.

9597

CSO: 4665/136

AFGHANISTAN

OVER A MILLION GAIN LITERACY SINCE REVOLUTION

Kabul HEYWAD in Dari 31 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] In an interview with DEHQAN's correspondent, the chief of the literacy campaign spoke about the previous history of literacy teaching in the country before he presented information about literacy during the years of the revolution, and said: Literacy teaching began in our beloved country of Afghanistan with the work of the late Kaka Seyyed Ahmad Kandahari in the Amir Habibullah Prison, and it has had its ups and downs during the following years.

In the past literacy teaching advanced through the efforts of patriotic and modernist individuals in an unofficial way. The results were clearly insignificant because the past tyrannical governments and regimes gave no attention to this matter for the reason that they knew that literacy was a means to awakening the masses, and thus for this reason they not only gave this matter no attention but prevented it. There was no department or institution employed in eradicating literacy in our country until 1969-1970.

In that year a general directorate called the Life Literacy Directorate was founded within the framework of the Ministry of Education of that time. This directorate, along with agricultural credit and cooperative projects, carried out some work in a scattered fashion in the literacy field in Kuhdaman and Baghlan. In 1972-1973 this directorate was promoted to the Anti-literacy Department, and its limited activities remained in the two areas of Kuhdaman and Baghlan. A little later they carried out some limited activities in Kandahar and Nangarhar.

In summary, if we enumerate the total work of the past regimes in comparison with the illiterate population in the country, it would not amount to the fingers on one hand. Looking at the figures available, during the years prior to the revolution 5,265 persons graduated from literacy classes.

Concerning the gains of the revolution in the literacy field, the literacy chief said: With the victory of the national and democratic Sawr revolution, and particularly with the beginning of its new and evolutionary phase, the PDPA and the DRA government gave this vitally important matter earnest attention, and all the approved party documents, the decisions and resolutions of national conferences and the plenums of the PDPA Central Plenum stress the growth of the literacy movement in the country.

Articles 24 and 26 of the Constitution and Order No 28, dated 2 April 1980 from the chief committee of the DRA Revolutionary Council are devoted to this matter.

As a result of the special attention on the part of our revolutionary party and government, 1,115,000 of our honored compatriots have graduated from literacy classes and gained literacy from the time of the revolution's victory to the present.

9597

CSO: 4665/135

AFGHANISTAN

OVER 600 EMPLOYED IN SHOE FACTORY

Kabul HEYWAD in Dari 5 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Ahu Shoe Factory is one of the country's experienced productive facilities whose production is not only supplied to the free market, but is also used extensively by facilities and organs to supply their needs.

HEYWAD's correspondent interviewed a source at that department concerning the activities of this factory and your attention is drawn to it.

Concerning production of last year and the first three months of the current year by the Ahu Shoe Factory, the source said: The factory's production during the 1984-1985 years was 209,249 pair of leather shoes of various types, whose total value was 2,950,997,105 afghani. During the first three months of the current year this plant has produced 75,065 pair of shoes. The shoes produced by the Ahu Shoe Factory are sold in 58 stores in the capital and provinces. Last year the factory's sales were worth 265,075,457 afghani and sales during the first three months of the current year were worth 668,520,371 afghani.

Asked how many workers are employed in the factory's productive work, and what actions had taken place in this area, the source replied: There are currently 643 workers at the factory, including 102 women workers. Regarding the improvement of working and living conditions for the factory's workers, the factory has implemented the decisions of the DRA government concerned wage differences, coupons, the supply of special work clothing and the like which have been promulgated to us by the State Committee on Work and Social Security. In addition, each year three months of wages called the balance, one month of wages called the thirteenth month and one month of extra wages during Ramazan are given to the workers. Furthermore, in order to renew the physical strength of the workers one glass of milk is distributed to them daily. In addition, in order to raise the workers' level of knowledge, there are literacy courses and a school attached to the factory in which graduates of the literacy courses are now studying. The Ahu Shoe Factory administration has not refrained from any sort of cooperation in this area. Concerning the expansion of activities to raise the plant's production, the source said in conclusion: Recently several new leather working machines have been imported from abroad which when put into use will make quantitative and qualitative changes in this facility's production. Of course the new machinery was purchased based on an increase in the company's capital from 60 million to 90 million during the current year. With the installation and activation of these machines, the plant's production level will rise notably.

9597

CSO: 4665/135

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

AIRPORT NEAR KABUL ATTACKED--TEHRAN (IRNA)--Afghan Moslem revolutionaries launched a missile attack on Acran airport near Kabul during the past few days, destroying nine planes parked on the tarmac. According to eye witnesses the resulting fire spread to runway and nearby buildings, causing heavy losses and halting air traffic at the airport. Meanwhile an Associated Press report from Islamabad, said Pakistan on Sunday denied a report that its militia had gone inside Afghan territory and that 200 soldiers were killed by Afghan security forces. "The Pakistani armed forces and border guards are under strict instructions that they should not involve themselves in any border incident," said one official, who refused to be named the report said. "No militia guards from Pakistan went inside the Afghan territory," the official said. Other government sources confirmed the statement according to AP. Radio Kabul claimed Sunday that 200 Pakistani militiamen who had intruded into Afghan territory were killed by Afghan security forces. Others were chased out of the territory, according to the broadcast. Radio Kabul said the incident took place at Leza and Jaori, near Khost which is nine miles (15 kilometers) west of the Pakistani border. The broadcast did not say when the intrusion occurred, the AP report said. [Text] [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 85 p 1]

CSO: 4600/48

IRAN

MONTAZERI OFFERS GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENT, DEPUTIES

LD191654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Majlis and a Cohesive Government"]

[Text] The most important topic for discussion in the present circumstances in Iran is the selection of a new cabinet for the administration of the country. On the basis of the constitution the prime minister, who has now received renewed votes of confidence from the Majlis, must select as soon as possible the ministers of his choice, and, following their endorsement by the president, he must introduce them to the Majlis and obtain votes of confidence for them.

Meanwhile, approximately 100 Majlis deputies have met in Qom with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. The latter, noting the present sensitive conditions on the eve of the formation of the new government, remarked on two issues in a detailed and clear manner, which can undoubtedly be considered in the present conditions as a valuable guide both for the government and for its deputies.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri first invited the deputies to exercise more reasoning and resourcefulness than emotionalism, and the need for appropriate criticisms which are the preliminaries for better development. He stated: In the first place the Majlis must become more active. Its committees and commissions must become active, and use must be made of individuals who are abroad and who are intellectuals and experienced. We should not be so self-centered and insist that we alone will sit down and issue opinions. When the prophet, who is the supreme intellect, is told by God Almighty: "And consult them on the matter under discussion," then it is obvious what you and I have to do. Thus, in all these various spheres, in economic affairs, in war, in military industries, in agriculture, in all these affairs, there are experts.

In the last part of his talks Grand Ayatollah Montazeri stated with greater candor in connection with this issue: If we did not have expertise in these spheres, we would be making use of experts outside the Majlis in all the committees. A cursory look at events of the last few years and especially at the work method of the Majlis in the previous and current session demonstrates that if the existing trends and reactions to problems were to become

all the more Islamic and vigilant, and if everyone were to adopt and turn into their model the methods and ways which the blessed prophet adopted in his dealings with a great many issues, the results would without doubt be different from and better than those that are now taking place. Sometimes it has been observed, for instance, that a certain bill approved by the Majlis on a certain case has proved some time after its implementation to have had negative repercussions because of its inherent faults, and it has caused peripheral problems, which need not have arisen if more attention had been paid to it at the time when it was being formulated or discussed and endorsed in the Majlis, or, for example, if more use had been made in its formulation of the opinions of more experts. This issue does not apply solely to the Majlis, of course. It applies also to the deputies, all the directors and all those in charge of the administration of the affairs of society.

In other affairs, apart from those of the Majlis, people have witnessed changes in policies and repetitive works which naturally, through more deliberation, thought and consultation, at the time when these policies or projects were being formulated, would have made it possible to avoid any negative consequences among which, a wasting of time, energy and resources of the country can be counted as the most elementary. It is clear that this way of approaching problems and administering the country, apart from the negative consequences already mentioned, will also, if they continue, cause despondency and pessimism among the people in some cases.

The remarks of Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, in connection with making use of the opinions of the knowledgeable, consultation in decisionmaking, and the avoidance of insisting on expressing personal viewpoints, gains importance when we consider that we can sense more the transition of our society from conditions which showed the marks of centuries of colonial sovereignty and exploitation to other ideal conditions with Islamic aspirations and, of course, the need for collective work with consultation.

The second issue that Grand Ayatollah Montazeri stressed was the need for coordination among the ministers of the future cabinet. He deemed tragic the results of factionalism, stubbornness, favoritism, and personal attitudes toward the interests of the country and of the revolution, and asked that the future cabinet abide by the principle of coordination in the exact sense of the word, so that the prime minister is in a position to account for his responsibilities.

A glance at the political structure of most countries of the world shows that even in Western countries, some of which are run by coalition cabinets, unity within the program of the government and efforts to implement it by all the ministers is a natural and common matter. This does not mean that the ministers should not entertain personal opinions, or that in some cases they should not oppose the views of the prime minister and of other ministers. What this really means is that when the prime minister, at the time of the introduction of the cabinet to the Majlis, presents his program in detail and properly worked out, this should form the basis for the selection of ministers. Of course, the Majlis in order to endorse the prime

minister's program must, in line with it, give its vote of confidence to cooperating individuals whom the prime minister needs in order to implement his program. More explicitly, it seems that the Majlis, just as Grand Ayatollah Montazeri has proposed, instead of insisting on the individual, can discuss the framework of the prime minister's program and clarify it, and afterward it can take into consideration the suitability of those individuals who are in line with and who are cooperative toward that program. On the other hand, it is clear that the prime minister cannot be hopeful and optimistic about the vote of confidence on his program and on the ministers of his choice by the Majlis deputies unless he has studied the most fundamental problems of society and the ways of solving them. It is hoped that in the coming days the struggling and self-sacrificing nation of Iran will be witness to the introduction to the Majlis of individuals who possess knowledge and are committed. For their part the deputies should respond with logical and creative discussions so that, with the support of divine power, those individuals may become deputies in charge of the administrative affairs of the country who can cope well with this important responsibility in the present sensitive and complex circumstances.

CSO: 4640/30

IRAN

MONTAZERI ISSUES GUIDELINES TO LEBANESE HIZBALLAH LEADERS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 24 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Qom--Subhi al-Tufayli and Abu Hisham, accompanied by several other Lebanese Hezbollah officials, met the day before yesterday with Ayatollah al-O'zama Montazeri.

Mohtashemi, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Syria, also was present at the meeting in which Ayatollah al-O'zama Montazeri, while praising the struggles of the Lebanese Muslim nation, pointed to the secret of the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran, and said: The fundamental secret of this success was that in Iran the struggle was completely popular, and not one in which a special group or community had the fundamental role in advancing the struggle. Instead, the struggle was truly in the form of the Hizballah in the true sense of the word, and when this characteristic exists in struggles and revolutions they can suffer no defeat.

He emphasized: The Lebanese Hizballah brothers should give attention to being true Hizballahi and to relying on the Lebanese Muslim people, and not to mould their struggle into one of groups and factions, so that the decisive majority of the Lebanese Muslim nation will always support them.

Of course in Lebanon's future Islamic government the rights of all the religious minorities and sects must be respected, and each person from whatever sect or religion must obtain his civil and religious legal rights. However, the choice of the type of government in the country of Lebanon will be in the hands of the Muslim majority of that country.

Ayatollah al-O'zama Montazeri then pointed to the need of Lebanon's future government for committed persons and learned, capable and efficient clergy who can take over the country's propaganda and judicial work, and stressed: We must be thinking about this important responsibility right now, and by establishing religious seminaries and learned and educational societies prepare to educate our youth from totally Muslim spectrum, whether they be Shiite or Sunni, Lebanese or Palestinian.

He emphasized: It is possible that the compromising developments on the part of some Palestinian leaders with Israel and reactionism bring about an anti-Palestinian spirit in Lebanon. However, the Lebanese Muslim

brothers and sisters must be aware that the Muslim and oppressed nation of Palestine must be accounted separately from that of the compromising movements on the part of some of their leaders. This compromising development must be condemned. However, it should not give rise to cynicism or hostility to the Muslim Palestinian nation. In any case, the Palestinian nation is a refugee deprived of a country.

In conclusion Ayatollah al-O'zama Montazeri made notification of an invitation to Palestinian youths to study Islamic sciences and gain theological knowledge.

9597

CSO: 4640/726

IRAN

EMIGRE PAPER: REGIME'S LEADERS DEFAME EACH OTHER

London KEYHAN in Persian 6 Sep 85 p 6

[London KEYHAN weekly in Persian; founder and publisher Dr Mesbahzadeh]

[Text] The presidential campaign of the clerics actually began after the election when the result of the presidential election was announced. In the text of this campaign, the organizers and leaders of the regime confessed that none of the candidates whose qualifications were approved by the council of guardians had the actual qualifications in order to fill the highest positions in the cleric's government. About his rival Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Mahmud Kashani states: "He has not done anything in his four years of presidency in order to be entitled to the presidential position and responsibilities. He has been the president of the executive branch which claims to work for the oppressed but in fact he is not able to present any report card to prove this claim true. The economic wheels are rotating at the slowest cycle possible, the people are deprived of the most primary needs, no housing units are being built, the Iraq-Iran war persists, etc."

If we add Mahmud Kashani's statements about the political and administrative incapability of Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to whatever Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani has revealed about him, we come to the conclusion that the elected president of the regime does not have either administrative and political capability nor ethical competency. Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i finds his level much higher in responding to these facts himself. He has assigned Mir Hoseyn Musavi, his premier, to do the job for him. Whatever Mir Hoseyn Musavi said about Seyyed Mahmud Kashani and Habibollah Asgar Owladi Mosalman was not their response. They were mutual accusations which did not add any new facts to the information the people of Iran already had, but to hear them from the prime minister of the regime is interesting.

The regime's premier said this about Asgar Owladi: "He is hand-in-hand with middlemen and big capitalists who have benefited greatly from the flourishing black market and the daily increase of inflation in Iran and they are constantly annoying the government."

A glance at the service record of Habibollah Asgar Owladi is enough to find his name on the list of terrorists who in the name of Feda'ian-e Eslam

created the most dangerous reactionary terrorism network in Iran and at present have a strong hand in all the Islamic Republic's organizations and manage most of its businesses."

The confession of the premier of the Islamic Republic about Ayatollah Abol-Qasem Kashani is also interesting. Mahmud Kashani has claimed to be a lawyer and has been the head of the mission of Iranian judges to the Hague court but his boss Mir Hoseyn Musavi denies this claim. Let us hear the rest of the story from Mir Hoseyn Musavi himself: "Whereas Kashani's claim that he was the chief of the mission of Iranian judges to the Hague court is not true, he has claimed that he established the mobilization of lawyers and that is not true either as the founder for that was Martyr Rajaii'. (When and how Martyr Rajaii' became a law scholar is another story)." Prior to the presidential election, they had certainly not announced that Mahmud Kashani was the same person who had created all the infamy and disgrace in the Hague. The prime minister of the Islamic Republic revealed the circumstances after the election and said: "The other question was Kashani's dismissal which I announced. We constantly notified Kashani to consider the policy of the supreme supervisory commission, but he objected and stated: 'I am going to quarrel with this and that person in the court'. As it turned out, this person was none other than the Swedish president of the court who is one of the most outstanding international lawyers and he said: He also said, "I might even want to slap him, but we emphasized that this was not the right thing to do. Nevertheless, he created quarrelsome circumstances and the imam said to dismiss him."

Therefore, there is no doubt that of the three permissible presidential candidates, one was incapable and childish, the other a terrorist and active in creating the black market, and the third one was rebellious and a knifer. Some of them were found partly competent by the council of guardians and some were rejected by the regime's premier after the election. But was the council of guardians informed about these matters or is there a crack in the bowl of the Islamic Republic?

9815

CSO: 4640/717

IRAN

EXPULSION OF REFUGEES BY HOLLAND LABELLED 'INHUMAN TREATMENT'

London KEYHAN in Persian 6 Sep 85 p 1

[London KEYHAN weekly in Persian; founder and publisher Dr Mesbahzadeh]

[Text] Last week a Dutch judge delivered his final judgement in expelling 18 Iranian refugees from this country. Then the police dragged the Iranian refugees to the airplane, in essence, sending them to their death. Through the study of our nation's history and by glancing at the political and social history of Holland, we are aware that the people of this land were the greatest merchants in the world for over eight centuries. During the 15th and 16th centuries, their commercial vessels had visited the east and west of the world even before the British dreamed of colonizing the world by the means of trade. We have seen their trace in Khark'Qeshm, Hormoz, and Bandar 'Abbas. We have read about their behavior in the history of our nation. In spite of all this, we would never have imagined that for a few more guilders, the government of Holland would tamper with the lives of 18 Iranians in such a manner.

These 18 Iranians had never in their lives dreamed that they would be sitting one day at the door step of an unjust master of Europe and begging from their distinguished Dutch master to be granted amnesty. But as a sudden sickness among the crew of a Dutch vessel forced the captain to wander around the world, the black disease of theocratic rule whose inauspicious traces have been apparent in Iran, has forced these 18 Iranians, like thousands of other Iranians, to leave their homeland. None of these 18 Iranians intended to share the wealth of Dutch traders or to profit from the abundance and wealth of that land. They only expected to take temporary refuge in Holland in this time of calamity and disturbance until peace was established again in their country and they would be indebted to their hosts forever. But the bitter reality which they faced in the court by the reviewing judge is a sign that history still revolves on one heel. The Dutch merchants, who in a time not very long ago, profited from the hospitality of the people of the coasts of Iran, prefer today instead to answer to the historic kindness of the nation of Iran by embracing the ruling regime of Iran in order not to endanger their trade agreements and the Islamic Republic continues to purchase arms, war necessities, and its needs from Holland with goodwill and Iranian oil will be sold cheaply through Dutch middlemen in the oil markets of Holland.

Eighteen Iranians who were the victims of the decision of the Dutch judge, fearful about their dark future, were expelled from this country, shouting together that "our expulsion is like signing our death warrant since Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey on our route from Tehran to Holland would not accept us, it is most probable they will deliver us to the Islamic regime." The court's judge and the responsible authorities of Holland connive at their pleadings. From the other side, it is not clear that the opposition organizations whose main duty at present is pleading for justice in the world and defending the Iranian refugees position, have not taken any action in regard to the decision by the Dutch government to expel these 18 distressed Iranians.

As far as we know, only the refugee organization of the United Nations after the expulsion of the 18 Iranians from Holland, condemned the action of the Dutch officials. If the opposition leader had contacted the Dutch officials, the sad tragedy at the Dutch airport last week would not have occurred. Two years ago, an Iranian committed suicide the night before he was deported from England since he was sure that the hanging gallows of the Ayatollah was waiting for him in Tehran. Two weeks ago, an Iranian student in England cut his wrists a few seconds before he was to be escorted to the airplane by police and last week, the tragedy of Holland occurred. If all the Iranians residing abroad do not become cautious, all these cases are preludes for greater tragedies and it is difficult to predict them all.

Today the life and destiny of thousands of Iranian refugees are objects of transaction in some way or the other. The Islamic regime in order to suffocate the Iranian voice abroad which will not allow the bitter story of Iran to be forgotten, in order for theocratic rule to continue and its rule to be undisturbed, is willing to give any kind of concession to those countries where Iranians have been forced to take refuge. We must try to make the responsible authorities of these countries realize the results of these kinds of transactions. Iran is not an artificial country and the people of Iran have kindled the humanism, culture and knowledge at the crossroads of the world from centuries ago. Those who suppose that the present ruling regime of Iran is everlasting and instead of expressing compassion for a nation afflicted by calamity, are thinking of doing business with a mortal regime, undoubtedly in not too many days, will not have anything to present the nation of Iran except discreditability. This regime will become extinct, but Iran and its nation will survive. The Dutch officials and other host countries of Iranian refugees must never forget this fact.

9815

CSO: 4640/718

IRAN

REGIME'S SUPPRESSION OF ARMENIAN COMMUNITY CITED

London KEYHAN in Persian 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 7

[London KEYHAN weekly in Persian; founder and publisher Dr Mesbshzadeh.
Interview with Tatevos Mikaelian; place and date not specified]

[Text Paris--In an interview with L'EXPRESS magazine, Tatevos Mikaelian, the Armenian religious leader of Iran, cited the views and complaints of the religious minorities in Iran. In his interview published in the Friday, 30 August edition of L'EXPRESS, this Christian Armenian minority leader, in defending the character and temperament of the Iranian people, said: "Iranians are not fanatic by nature and are modest people, but the situation created by the Islamic Republic today in Iran is completely different from the character and morale of the people.

Mikaelian said: "When my wife and I leave home to go out, hezbollahs trained by the Islamic Republic regime attack us and based on accusations of infidelity, threaten to kill us. It is not pleasant for anyone to be threatened like this."

Mikaelian added: "In an atmosphere full of religious fanaticism, created by the continuous propaganda in Iran, the Christian minority is in a detestable position."

He is fearful for the situation of the minorities. After giving a short account about the lives of minorities in the Islamic Republic, the Armenian schools, and students, Mikaelian said: "Muslim principals have been assigned to the religious minority schools in Iran. They teach from books published by the ministry of education and training which are written by fanatic Muslims. For example, in Alijan school, which is a well known, a Muslim mullah is the teacher of a series of religious books.

The school is administered by non-Christians and without the approval of Christian ministers

Forcing and threatening students to study religious books not in their mother tongue are actions which have hurt religious feelings and have caused reactions which the Islamic Republic officials interpret as political instigations."

Mikaelian showed his daughter's report card whose grades in all subjects except for discipline were excellent. He indicates: "This is an example of the unjust destiny of Armenian girls. The purpose of the bad grade in discipline is to prevent them from entering the university. In this manner, they prevent the entrance of all Armenian youths to the university. Around 10,000 Armenian boys and girls are studying in 40 Tehran schools. Most of these students did not take the examination in religion last year, since it was not a Christian religion course. Therefore, they are obliged to repeat the same class this year which means that they failed the examination."

Mikaelian says: "The ministry of education and training did not give any consideration to the protest of the Christian clergy in regard to the provision and requirements of these religious books." The only agreed instance as far as priest Mikaelian recalls is related to the slogan 'Allah is great, Khomeyni is the leader,' which the students of the Gohar school refused to repeat; even the threat of the school principal could not force these students to repeat the slogan.

Mikaelian believes that Iran's problem is mixing political issues with ordinary issues. He states: "We have to learn from the bitter experiences of human history. Governments must fulfill their duties and spiritual leaders must perform their duties. The job of the politician is to comply with political affairs and the execution of his duties." He continues: "Certainly mixing political affairs with ordinary affairs causes laws to be compiled on the basis of a particular religion and other religions will be suppressed. The Islamic Republic regime not only has difficulties with non-Islamic minorities but also has problems with Sunni Muslims which are a large Muslim minority and the laws of the Islamic Republic which are inspired by a particular religion disturb other religions."

Mikaelian says: "The Iranian revolution could have been the essence of freedom, but the Islamic color was added to it. The suppression of minorities is against the essence of freedom which this revolution was supposed to have from the beginning."

9815
CSO: 4640/716

IRAN

BRIEFS

TRAIN DERAILED BY RESISTANCE--Our correspondent reports that the resistance forces inside the country succeeded in derailling a cargo train on the Mahabad-Firuz Kuh line using explosives. Informed sources stated that five cars carrying (?gas) lost their cargo, and that the train's engineer was injured. This incident took place last Wednesday on the northern railroad. After doing their job, the armed fighters returned safely to their bases. The Islamic regime admitted the (?derailment) of the cargo train after 3 days of silence. It called it an accident, but avoided mentioning what the damaged wagons were carrying. After the incident, the Mahabad-Firuz Kuh line was closed for 3 days. [Text]
[GF130410 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 12 Oct 85]

CSO: 4640/32

PAKISTAN

ATTEMPTS TO OUST PPP CALLED WISHFUL THINKING

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 9 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Can a political party be created which could oust the Peoples Party [PPP] and undermine Miss Benazir's position? Such a political party is the subject of intense debate among Lahore intelligentsia. It is argued that a party with the slogans and program of the Peoples Party could prove popular with the voters and the government would look upon it as a godsend. If a party similar to the PPP were created and if it became popular, not only would politics be rid of the terrible shadow of Bhutto but such a party, not dominated by the Bhutto family, would not pose any problems for the government. Rather it would be useful to the government.

In this connection, hopes at first rested on Tehrik-e Istiqlal. It was felt that after its break from the MRD [Movement for the Restoration of Democracy] it would play this role and emerge as a party of the left. To this purpose, Mr Asghar Khan's son, Umar Asghar, and his comrades worked hard and burned the midnight oil preparing plans on paper, but it turned out to be in vain. In the final analysis, it became clear that neither the present members of the national and provincial assemblies nor the elected bodies wanted to work with the new party and, without this cooperation, no party can succeed. When it became clear that Tehrik-e Istiqlal could not deliver the goods, wistful eyes began to look elsewhere. The leader of this group is the prominent and active member, Begum Sayyida Abid Haseen.

A Lahore daily reported in its 3 September issue that Begum Sayyida Abid Haseen, National Assembly member from Jhang, was holding consultations with like-minded assembly members and political workers with a view to creating a national-level political party. In this connection, she is in touch with Dr Mabshar Hassan and for her new proposal she has secured support of over a dozen National Assembly members. Unrelated to the above-mentioned newspaper report, a week ago, about half a dozen of us journalist friends had been invited to Begum Abida's house for an exchange of ideas. In this meeting, the subject under discussion was: What is in the interest of President General Ziaul Haq, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, the government, the military, the administration and elected bodies? Begum Abida did not like Mr Majib Shami's idea that instead of unconditionally joining or outright refusing to join the Muslim League, a new attitude should be adopted towards the party. He suggested that intelligent and practical members of

the National Assembly should present a revolutionary program and should take the position that, if the Muslim League announces acceptance of this revolutionary program, they would be willing to join the party. Instead of discarding the Muslim League, it would be better to mold it into a useful instrument.

Begum Abida expressed complete disappointment in the Muslim League's future. She said Pir Pagaro's personality was abnormal and that people who were at the helm of the party's affairs were not prepared to welcome or accept any new element. The Muslim League lacks direction and program and, even if through government efforts opportunist elements succeed in creating a platform in the name of the Muslim League, it will do no good. People will not buy it under any circumstances. Instead of joining an official party, people like us should form an opposition party. For this it is essential that we examine the possibilities of formation and success of a national-level political party which can offer an alternative to the Peoples Party. Hitherto, government has tried to crush the Peoples Party through government power, but even after 8 years it has not succeeded in its objective. Doubtless, the Peoples Party is a fascist organization. It has no interest in democracy. Among its leaders, Benazir has no political experience and in politics is junior to me. But with all these drawbacks, it remains a bitter truth that it wields an extraordinary influence over the masses and this influence can be destroyed not through administrative steps but by political means. If we can create a new political party equipped with Peoples Party views, slogans and attractive elements of its programs, this will be something refreshing for the voters and they will definitely be attracted towards the party, provided that administration does not stand in the way of this new opposition party and, within reasonable limits, allows it freedom to hold meetings, etc. In Begum Abida's opinion, many people support the People's Party because there is no other party like it. Once there is such a party in existence, a large number of people who do not really believe in the Peoples Party, but support it because there is no other way, will flock to the party by the hundreds. This will be the right way to solve the problem.

In Begum Abida's opinion, President Ziaul Haq has been working for the last 8 years without any definite plan. This has made no difference so far because, under martial law, force alone was enough and the lack of a plan did not cramp the style of government. But under the new conditions, administration cannot be carried on without a political blueprint. At this political conjuncture, it is especially imperative that the Peoples Party be destroyed. For this purpose, a few of us have gathered together to examine its practical aspects. Government's administrative machinery cannot be the alternative to politics. Begum Abida criticized Benazir's house arrest and said that it is such actions which make the Peoples Party heroic. Administrative power and repression are not the answer to Peoples Party politics. The only answer to politics is politics.

My friends, who included Zia Wala Salam Ansari, Maqbool Sharif, Chaudhari Ghulam Hussain, Haider Bhai and Majib Shami, and I listened to Begum Abida's talk with rapt attention. According to Mr Shami the talk was spell-binding, but it was clear from the faces of other friends that, in their opinion,

what was being said was not within the realm of possibility. To convert this dream into reality would require herculean efforts and to accomplish this labor may not be easy for Begum Abida and her comrades. From these remarks, I had a feeling that the reasons for the continuing popularity of the Peoples Party had not been correctly analyzed. It is doubtful whether the Peoples Party obtained popularity by adopting a leftist stance. Parties of the left have been with Pakistan ever since its inception. At first there was the Communist Party and then there were the NAP [National Alliance of Pakistan], the Wali NAP and the Bhashani NAP, C. R. Aslam's Socialist Party and Major Al Haq's Peasants and Workers Party. There were also Mairaj Mohammad Khan's group and Jam Saqi's group, but none of them became popular. Earlier, too, there had been talk of food, clothes and shelter, but when Bhutto talked of it the result was altogether different. Moreover, Bhutto's popularity owed much to his anti-Awami League, anti-NAP and anti-Indian stand. It was the anti-Indian feeling that made him a hero. After his death, it is the feeling among his followers that he was removed because he was building an atom bomb. At least in Punjab, 50, if not 100, percent of his popularity was the result of his enmity for India, the NAP and the Awami League. If you look for anything common between Farooq Laghari and Saif Rai, Dr Mabshar Hassan and General Tikka Khan, Sheikh Rashid and Mustapha Khan, it is not socialism but enmity to India. Another common point is enmity towards mullahs, but in his last days Bhutto broke away from political mullahs and reached understanding with non-political mullahs. Declaring the Qadianis a minority was the result of this accord. The remarkable thing is that even after dropping off its mask of liberalism, the Peoples Party's popularity did not suffer. Instead of declining, its popularity increased. Had there not been any politically conscious mullahs, Islamic parties or student organizations, non-political mullahs and Bhutto would have had a great time. But the middle class intervened and gave a show of its power, but, even after losing his power and position, Bhutto remained a force to be reckoned with. Even today, when he is no more, his influence remains. To believe that leftism is the weapon to destroy the Peoples Party is surely wrong. Begum Abida or any other person is welcome to form a party in opposition to the Peoples Party, but, in the absence of a realistic analysis of the causes of the Peoples Party's popularity, simple crude imitation won't do.

Like Punjab, the Sind issue is also a mystery. Bhutto never said a word against "One Unit." He never said a word about Sindhi rights. He had no interest in the Sindhi language and Sindhi culture. Those people who were the proponents of these causes remained unpopular, but Bhutto became popular. Even today those who talk of Sind Desh, those who raise slogans of confederation, cannot, despite all the official encouragement, challenge Miss Benazir's leadership in Sind. Neither G. M. Sayyad nor Ghulam Mustapha Shah, nor Hamid Khorho, nor Hafiz Pirzada, nor Mumtaz Bhutto, has any standing in Sind. Only Benazir has the charisma. What is the cause of this? Without making a correct analysis of this, merely to believe that the Peoples Party became popular by wearing a leftist guise and, therefore, we can also become popular by adopting a leftist posture is sheer wishful thinking. It would be better if Begum Abida and her comrades did not form a party on the basis of such wishful thinking. They are welcome to form a party. The country needs a new political party. But this party-making should not be based on the wishful thinking of our leftist brethren.

PAKISTAN

LIFTING MARTIAL LAW WITHOUT RESTORING 1973 CONSTITUTION 'USELESS'

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 19 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Reason Behind Protests of Political Parties"]

[Text] Shah Mohammad Pasha Khuro, minister of state for the interior, said during an interview that the National Assembly is an independent institution and that, if the amendments to be introduced to the 1973 constitution are considered to be against the interest of the country, these amendments will be annulled. He also said that now that the date for lifting martial law has been announced there is no justification for the political parties to clamor for ending it.

The minister of state for interior is a newcomer in politics. But as a responsible member of the government his assurance that the doors for abolishing constitutional amendments are open could be considered as satisfactory. The most important aspect of the assurance is to acknowledge the superiority of the National Assembly. Whether the amendments to the 1973 constitution are detrimental to the country is another matter. The biggest contention of the politicians from all over the country and representatives of public opinion is that the amendments were effected unilaterally in a manner incompatible with the established line of action and universally accepted legal procedure.

These amendments came at a time when the National Assembly was about to be formed after the elections. But the haste with which the amendments were carried out clearly shows that the National Assembly and the elected members of the people were not trusted to agree on the amendments. This in itself proves that the amendments were not suitable to the people. The biggest objection against these amendments is that they have once again disturbed the balance of power. What has happened is that the weight from one side of the scales has simply been lifted and placed on the other side of the scale. Previously, if the focus of power and authority was the prime minister, now it is centered in the person of no one other than the president himself. With the help of these amendments, the president can dissolve the National Assembly whenever he pleases. Besides this, a proposal to bring democratic institutions under the control of a national security council comprised mostly of generals from the military is under consideration. If the proposed council is only an advisory body, even though there is no

ground for justifying its formation, there is no particular objection to its presence either. But there are reports that this institution will be so powerful that the lifting of martial law will be of no avail, and this is the main reason behind the protests of the political parties which have been described by Shah Mohammad Pasha Khuro as the screamings and shriekings of the political parties.

The truth is that unless and until the 1973 constitution is restored, announcing the date for lifting martial law is meaningless. The restoration of the 1973 constitution is an issue on which all the political parties throughout the country are unanimous in their demands and this is the first time ever that the whole nation has whole-heartedly supported a constitution. Even if there were some differences then, they were resolved in the greater interest of the nation and the country. But the very constitution which brought the whole nation together on one platform was through great effort turned into a controversial issue. First of all the government during whose regime this constitution was formed made amendments at will and never allowed the constitution to be implemented without making any amendments to it. This gave rise to a sense of deprivation among the smaller provinces as a result of which the people have now started talking about a new constitution which is in fact the ultimate limit of anger and frustration because, first of all, it was not implemented and, secondly, it was distorted. If the government wishes to unite the whole nation then the best thing to do would be, with the exception of the amendment declaring Qadianis as non-Muslims, to restore the 1973 constitution without making any alteration whatsoever. Later on, should the government consider it necessary to make any alterations in it, the issue should be placed before the National Assembly and the elected representatives of the people should decide. This is the correct democratic procedure and it will prove that the National Assembly is truly an independent institution and that the country is now really on the path towards democracy.

9315

CSO: 4656/162

PAKISTAN

MORE AFGHANS SAID BEING SENT TO USSR FOR INDOCTRINATION

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Bonn, Oct 4--More and more Afghan nationals were being sent to the Soviet Union and Eastern block countries for indoctrination purposes, the German daily newspaper 'Die Welt' reported.

According to the newspaper, 46,772 Afghans were sent to the Soviet Union and 6,174 to East Germany, Bulgaria and Cuba between July 1980 and december 1984. These figures were released to the 'Welt' by the Afghan resistance sources who base their information on the quarters close to the Karmal government in Kabul.

During the last debate in Bonn's Federal Parliament, West German Deputy Foreign Minister Juergen Moellemann had raised this issue to discuss the international implications involved. He pointed out that during autumn 1984 more than 10,000 Afghan children were despatched to the Soviet Union for indoctrination purposes. Though the sources do not have exact knowledge about the methods and procedures employed, yet it is presumed that certain cadres are being established to represent the Soviet interests more effectively.

According to the 'Welt,' children are to stay in the Soviet Union for five to 10 years. Most of them are sent without the knowledge of their parents. Many of them are picked up from the villages destroyed by the Communist forces.

The newspaper said for Soviet orientation, people from other strata of society are also invited to visit the Soviet Union from time to time from Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan and their to-date number was 15,965 persons. They comprised 177 persons from the youth organisations, 11,600 members of the party, 824 persons related to the party members killed during the fighting, 2,000 party members from the provinces, 24 committee secretaries and 740 employees of the Department of Information.

The army and the police departments send the strongest contingents to the 'sister nation.' They are trained in various fields of warfare with

special expertise in explosives. Some of them are sent to East Germany where they are trained in the field of interrogation and torture methods.

Ordinary workers and employees of the city administration are also sent to the Soviet Union for training in their respective fields. More than 1,000 employees of the state radio and television networks were sent for further training in the art of news transmission based on propaganda, 'Die Welt' said.--APP

CSO: 4600/47

PAKISTAN

LOUD UNRULY SUPPORT FOR 'BHUTTOISM' CRITICIZED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 17 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Time to Learn a Lesson from History"]

[Text] The MRD [Movement for Restoration of Democracy] held a public meeting in the historical site of Mochi Darwaza in Lahore. According to newspaper reports, about 35,000 people attended the meeting. Among the distinguished leaders of the MRD attending the meeting were Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Maulana Fazlur Rahman, Malik Mohammad Qasim, Malik Hamid Sarfaraz, Shah Tajuddin, Rashid Qureshi, Syed Wilayat Hussein Gardezi, Sardar Shaukat Ali, Parwez Saleh Rao Rasheed and Malik Akbar Saqi. It was deplorable to see the workers of the defunct People's Party demonstrate the same childish behavior so characteristic of their term of office. Even though the meeting was sponsored by the MRD the workers of the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] had brought the flags of their party. A picture of the late Mr Bhutto was also present on the stage. The president of the meeting who happened to be a member of the People's Party would hold the picture in his hands every now and again and show it to the audience, and every time the picture was exhibited the workers of the People's Party would shout slogans with greater frenzy. Slogans of Bhutto, Benazir, Nusrat Bhutto and Shahnawaz, chanted while the speeches were being delivered would sometimes give rise to unpleasant situations. During the speech of Malik Hamid Sarfaraz, vice-president of Tehrik-e Istiqlal, slogan-chanting reached the utmost limit of unpleasantness. When Malik Hamid Sarfaraz stated that they joined the MRD for "restoring the civil rights of the people" and that they "do not consider the Bhutto family to be successors of power and authority," the disorder and confusion caused by the workers of the People's Party assumed fierce proportions. In response, Malik Hamid Sarfaraz ended his speech with the remarks that "if the attitude of the People's Party remained unchanged, then this would be the last meeting of Tehrik-e Istiqlal to be held in conjunction with the MRD. What was surprising was that none of the leaders of the PPP present on the stage thought it necessary to express their apologies to Tehrik-e Istiqlal for the unruly behavior of the workers of the People's Party. When the next speaker, Malik Mohammad Qasim, during the course of his speech referred to the treatment meted out to Malik Hamid Sarfaraz, he too was heckled by the slogan-chanting PPP workers. He was forced to say that that meeting made them lose their sense altogether, that he knew very well what kind of people they were. He went on to say that they should be ashamed of themselves, that they started dancing and rejoicing even before the body of

Shahnawaz had been buried. A number of resolutions were passed at the meeting demanding that soldiers be sent back to their barracks, martial law be lifted, the 1973 constitution be restored without any amendments, restrictions imposed on students' unions be lifted and the civil liberties of the people be restored. Despite the speeches and demands, all the political parties and their leaders were unanimous in these demands. One thing was clear, that the People's Party and its workers have not learned any lesson from history and that they are adamant in considering themselves to be superior to everyone else. They are still clinging to the same actions as a legacy which not only brought about their downfall but which eventually resulted in the sad ending of their leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It is no secret that the People's Party and its leaders, whether it be during moments of success or defeat, always exceeded the limits of moderation. In their expressions of joy as well as grief, they never exercised any restraint of their feelings and expressed them in any way they deemed fit. It was this sense of superiority of the party as well as its leaders which resulted in ridiculing others and calling names. They would call some people "potatoes" and others "rats." At times they would use abusive language in public and at other times they would taunt people during big gatherings. To say the least, such acts of ridiculing, degrading and insulting others has, so to say, become the slogan of the party and its leaders. It was expected that the test of time and circumstances would have reformed them and that the party and its workers would have adopted a dignified policy. But during the MRD meeting the other day and then on reaching Minar Pakistan, the participants in the meeting, especially the workers of the People's Party, by their unruly and abusive behavior and by their indecent and senseless action, proved that the people of the country had misplaced their expectations. The people are now certain that the Pakistan People's Party believes in dramatic politics, which it exhibited in quick succession during its term of office. This attitude and line of action of the Pakistan People's Party has made it impossible for many of the political parties in the country to join the MRD under the leadership of the Pakistan People's Party. Though at times moderate PPP circles and decent leaders like Me'raj Khalid have been trying to give assurance that the Pakistan People's Party is repenting its past, the exhibition of indecent and senseless actions in the name of a democratic movement has scared the honorable citizens of the country. This situation has given leaders like Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Maulana Fazlur Rehman a moment of thought. But if the Pakistan People's Party continues to behave in this way, the day is not far off when the PPP will be left alone in the political arena.

9315
CSO: 4656/162

PAKISTAN

'SAVE BENAZIR' CAMPAIGN SAID GAINING MOMENTUM

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Maleeha Lodhi]

[Text] London, Oct 3--Concern over Miss Benazir Bhutto's detention continues to be expressed in diplomatic and political circles abroad. In London intense lobbying by the PPP Human Rights Committee coordinated by Dr Zafar Niazi and the "Save Benazir Campaign" launched by her friends and well wishers, has produced a considerable response from Members of Parliament as well as several diplomatic missions which have assured the Campaign that they have conveyed their concern to their respective foreign ministries for onward transmission to the Pakistan Government.

Meanwhile the Chairman of the US Congressional Sub-Committee on Human Rights Guf Yatron, has said in a letter to the PPP Human Rights Coordinator that "He has been closely monitoring all developments in Pakistan," that he shares the deep concern over the house arrest of Miss Bhutto and he will continue to actively seek her release and work for a more democratic Pakistan." A letter sent to President Ziaul Haq dated Sept 25 which Mr Yatron jointly signed with Dante B. Fascell, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, expresses their concern for Miss Bhutto's detention and urges her immediate release. The letter says that "We in the U.S. Congress were encouraged by the national and provincial elections held earlier this year and believe that your announcement and intentions to lift Martial Law by January 1986 and remove the ban on political parties constitutes an important step towards a more stable and secure Pakistan." But it then expresses great dismay over Miss Bhutto's arrest and calls this action "inconsistent" with the government "recent democratic trends and with accepted international norms regarding human rights as well as the President's own assurance that Miss Bhutto was free to return to Pakistan and move about the country so long as she stayed within the law." The letter also urges President Zia to pursue what it calls "further measures guaranteeing human rights and establishing democratic institutions.

Such actions, it says, "will certainly enhance relations between our two nations and contribute to Pakistan's long term political stability.

In London another body calling itself "Benazir Release Committee" with Laraur M.P. David Nellist as its Chairman and Mushtaq Lashari as its Secretary has launched a signature campaign to press for Miss Bhutto's release. So far the Committee has obtained 500 signatures from MPs, prominent political exiles, poets and scholars.

CSO: 4600/47

PAKISTAN

NEWSPAPER BODY ISSUES PRESS CODE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Karachi, Oct 3--The Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors (CPNE) has circulated a 14-point agreed Press Code.

A CPNE circular said it would not give in to any pressures for additions to be made in the code as is being suggested in certain quarters.

Following is the text of the code:

A code of ethics for the Press is formulated for its functioning in accordance with the canons of decency, principles of professional conduct and precepts of freedom and responsibility set forth below.

--The following are to be avoided in any form of publication such as articles, news items, photographs and advertisements:

--Immorality or obscenity.

--Vulgar and derogatory expressions against individuals, institutions or groups.

--Allegations known to be false and malicious against individuals, institutions, groups, newspapers and other publications.

--Arousing of sectarian, parochial or provincial passions and prejudices and class hatred.

--Glamorisation of criminals.

--Incitement to violence.

2) The right of the individual to protection of his reputation and integrity must be respected and exposure of or comment on the private lives of individuals must be avoided except where it affects the public interest.

- 3) Presentation of news items and comments on events and airing of legitimate grievances should be fair and objective and there should be no wilful departure from facts, headlines should not distort the content of the news, off the record briefing should not be published and embargoes on release dates of news, articles and pictures should be rigorously observed.
- 4) The journalist should be entitled to protect his source of information revealed in confidence.
- 5) All paid commercial announcements, articles or advertisements should be specified as such.
- 6) No newspaper shall accept in any form or shape any financial and pecuniary advantage or obligation from or on behalf of any foreign country, concern or agency. This does not apply to paid advertisements appearing as such.
- 7) The personnel of the Press must never accept any form of bribe or permit personal interest to influence their sense of justice and impartiality.
- 8) The Press shall refrain from publishing anything likely to bring into hatred or contempt the head of any friendly state.
- 9) Justified corrections or denials sent as a result of any incorrect information published by news information published by newspapers, periodicals or news agencies should be published within the shortest possible period of time so as to effectively eliminate the impression created by the original publication which necessitated the issuance of a correction or denial.
- 10) The Press shall not publish news or comments, photographs or advertisement which may undermine the security of the state or solidarity of the nation and its ideology.
- 11) The Press shall refrain from publishing anything likely to undermine the loyalty and allegiance of the defence forces and the civil armed forces.
- 12) The Press should refrain from involving the defence forces in politics and offer only fair comment on its performance and conduct.
- 13) In reporting proceedings of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies, such portions of the proceeding as the speaker may have ordered to be expunged from the records of the Assembly shall not be published and every effort shall be made to give the readers a fair report of what has been said by all sections of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies.
- 14) In reporting the proceedings of courts of law, care will be taken not to suppress the version or arguments of the contending parties.--PPI

CSO: 4600/47

PAKISTAN

POLICE REFORM URGED

GF201313 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 16 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Reforming the Police"]

[Text] While a vigilant police force for the maintenance of law and order and to track down criminals, of whom a large variety exists in the land including dacoits, petty thieves, murderers and misanthropic maniacs like the hammer groups that have lately been stalking the country and indulging in motiveless killings and leaving the citizens panic-stricken, is essential for the state, notice also needs to be taken of the onerous responsibilities entrusted to police constables whose low emoluments are not commensurate with the duties they are called upon to perform. Whenever a VIP is to arrive in the land or depart from it, the police force is deployed in large numbers to line the roads for hours on end with little consideration for the rigours of our climatic conditions like sizzling summers. Those who man the police are also human beings with the natural limitations of their endurance. Some of these factors, make them lose their patience and misbehave with the citizens who are not responsible for their predicament. The Frontier Police is an exception for being courteous in their demeanour. Not so the Punjab police.

The police also needs to be delinked with the country's intelligence agencies. It is this aspect of their duties that breeds corruption in their ranks as anyone hauled up, with or without reason, on the pretext of being associated with "anti-government" elements often has to buy his ransom. Those entrusted with intelligence work should execute their assignments honestly and conscientiously and bring their true findings to the notice of the relevant authorities for action where necessary. The virtues of veracity should be inculcated in the rank and file of the police force to minimise, if not eliminate, the possibility of misreporting in lieu of consideration handed down in cash. The tendency to ask for or go for illegal gratification can greatly be countered by an upward revision of their salaries and other fringe benefits.

Reforming the police should be institutionalised. Reforms need to be introduced to improve their efficiency and to militate against their

proclivity to strive for unearned income. If they were adequately paid for their pains, and their salaries revised in the light of the currently spiralling prices of essential commodities and they are trained to realise that they would make a dignified force if they diligently perform their duties and eschew the lust for easy money, many of the ills with which they are afflicted today can effectively be remedied and their moral health restored.

CSO: 4600/52

PAKISTAN

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES WHITENER BONDS, PROBLEMS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]

THE figures for the Special National Bonds given to the National Assembly by Dr. Mahbubul Haq are higher than the final figures announced by the Governor of the State Bank, Mr. A.G.N. Kazi. They are higher in respect of the face value of these Whitener Bonds, the actual sale proceeds as well as the cash receipts. But there are too many other discrepancies as well in his statement. He said: "We are not using the proceeds from the bank-financed sales of SNFB", and simultaneously announced that by using these surplus funds of Rs. 11 billion, out of the total sales of Rs. 13.70 billion, for retiring old loans which carried an interest of 11 per cent, the Government had saved Rs. 1.21 billion. Surely, both the statements cannot be correct. At the same time, reports are getting printed that the Rs. 11 billion are being returned to the banks which face a serious cash crunch after lending too much money to buy the Bonds. And there has been no official denial of this either. So there are three versions of the manner in which the surplus funds are being disposed of.

Dr. Haq has also said that after two years when the Bonds would be cashed, the Government would have to create budgetary resources of only Rs. 2.7 billion — the amount received in cash. But what about the interest or markup of 11 per cent to be paid on this sum after two years, which will be Rs. 295 million? Simultaneously, he claims to have mobilised Rs. 13.70 billion through the Whitener Bonds at an annual cost of only Rs. 880 million or Rs. 176 million for two years. Money has to be found for payment of this premium as well, along with the total borrowing.

It is heartening that 32,000 persons and firms have admitted concealing a total income Rs. 15.2 billion and will pay tax on income derived from employing such funds openly. But how does he expect the tax base to increase by as much as 40 per cent? Is this possible merely on the basis of investing that capital with the addition of over 200 per cent more obtained as loans from financial institutions? Secondly, this presumption also implies they will use most of the whitened capital on industries or other tax paying sectors, and not on Khas certificates, prize bonds or other tax-free instruments.

Time also can show how well based is his breezy optimism. While Dr. Haq welcomes the 32,000 persons and firms who have pledged to open a new chapter in their business life, he has warned the hardened tax evaders and corrupt tax administrators of dire consequences, and promised to plug all the loopholes. He has certainly made it easier to pay taxes in future by slashing the taxes; but there are still a number of persons who do not want to pay even lower taxes. So how well he mobilises larger revenues may now also depend on how effective is his punishment of the big evaders and the corrupt taxation officers who collude with them.

CSO: 4600/47

PAKISTAN

MINISTER CITES FIGURES ON PROVEN GAS RESERVES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Quetta, Oct 4--Pakistan has 17 trillion cubic feet of proven gas reserves of which 12 trillion cubic feet are readily and economically connectable and the other five trillion cubic feet are located in far-flung areas and need a higher cost of exploitation.

This was stated by Dr Muhammad Asad Khan, Federal Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Resources, while addressing a press conference at the committee room of the Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) here this afternoon.

Dr Asad Khan pointed out that these were very conservative estimates. The actual reserves might well go up considerably.

Replying to a question, he said that reserves could carry Pakistan well into the first quarter of the next century.

Dr Asad further explained that the estimated reserve did not include the Loti Gas field. As far as the Pirkoh Gas is concerned, only 1.8 trillion cubic feet has been included in the estimates whereas the actual reserves are much higher. It might go up three times higher, he stated.

The Minister told a correspondent that of the country's total production 70 percent was coming from the Sui area of Baluchistan. Off take from the Sui Gas is 700 to 800 cubic feet daily, he said. Total earning from Baluchistan Gas, he said, was in the vicinity of about Rs 100 crore.

Replying to another question, he said that the rate of country's gas consumption was going up by nine percent. But there is no cause for worry as the rate of gas reserves was also going up speedily, he remarked.

Stressing the need for economy in the use of gas consumption, he said that efforts for conservation had already been started. A conservancy cell has been created in the Ministry of Petroleum. He emphasised the need for tapping and developing alternate fuel resources such as solar energy, wind energy, biogas energy and energy recycling by the industrial units of the

country, which could ensure the industrialists ploughing back their investment in three to four years time.

Dr Asad Khan said that the major source which could meet the country's requirements was that of the nuclear energy.--APP

CSO: 4600/47

PAKISTAN

GHAFFAR KHAN WARNS AGAINST KALABAGH DAM

Islambad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Peshawar, Oct 4--Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, 93-year-old Red Shirt leader has strongly opposed the construction of the proposed Kalabagh Dam on the Indus river, which according to him, would destroy Peshawar, Mardan and Kohat districts agriculturally and economically.

Hundreds of villages would be inundated and the area would be deprived of its already scarce cultivable land.

Addressing a gathering at Pabbi near here, the Red Shirt leader said that the only tunnel proposed and constructed during the time of late Maulana Mufti Mahmud at Turbela Dam, aiming to irrigate NWFP lands, was not commissioned as yet.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan said in accordance with the conventional law, the water of any river belongs to the people through whose land it passes and as such, the river Indus wholly solely belonged to the people of NWFP. He said demanding self rights by a nationality was neither treason nor rebellion and they were doing their duty.

As far as his person was concerned, the old Khan, known as Bacha Khan, said he was too old to indulge in politics now. He was a servant of God (Khudai Khidmatgar) and was warning the people of the dangerous consequences stemming from the construction of Kalabagh Dam which would not only render hundreds of thousands homeless but would also waste precious cultivable land of this province, which was already too backward.--PPI

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END